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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Mr. Smith Helps Mr. Hoover

Double Rule Puzzles Prussia

U. S. Steel Has Usual 'Divvy'

Mussolini Holds 30-Year Job

America Is but 18 Hours Wide

THE political big news of the day is the unanticipated effect of Alfred E. Smith's opening Democratic speech at Newark. His rabid attack on all persons who believe in temperance and his attack by name on certain religious bodies is declared by the New York Sun to have turned several hundred thousand votes away from the Democratic ticket to President Hoover. Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, an uncompromising dry, who has withheld himself from the campaign, says in a public address that many sincere men and women have been in doubt, but that Mr. Smith, by denouncing them as cranks, hypocrites and intellectual crooks, has removed that doubt. The chief joy over the Smith speech is found in an unexpected place—in the Republican headquarters.

¶ Germany sees Prussian Cabinet officers whom the Leipzig court returns to office and partial power attempt to straighten out the tangle. Prussia is under two governments. President von Hindenburg, who turned over "all power" to Chancellor von Papen as Prussian commissioner, is expected to qualify his order to conform with the court ruling. The former Prussian officials are cheered as they appear for a Cabinet session. There are also loud cheers for the Weimar Constitution. Some see the trend toward monarchy halted by the court's ruling—They see fresh hope for the oppressed Republic.

¶ The United States Steel Corporation declares its regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock at the customary annual rate of $7. This dividend had been put on probation at the July meeting of the Corporation. During the three months there has been a net loss of more than $20,000,000. Yet the dividend that has held for 30 years is maintained. The only inference financiers are able to draw is that U. S. Steel finds the business situation improving and the outlook good. Possibly the railroads are preparing big orders. In any event, the Corporation sees what a corporation must see—Something that is coming in makes it safe to put something out.

¶ Canada makes a good record in operating the Canadian National Railways. In September the gross revenue dropped $1,000,000 below last September's returns, but the net income shows an increase of $1,440,000. This means that the net operating expenses had been cut nearly $2,500,000 a month. For a nine-months period the railroad shows twice as much net revenue as last year, in spite of a gross revenue falling off of $25,000,000. The operation of this state-owned rail system is said to be as efficient as before—Hard times has simply pushed the politicians off the train.

¶ Premier Mussolini promises amnesty for Italy's numerous political prisoners—out of mercy to their families. Speaking at Milan, he pictures Italy, unlike other nations, as marching ahead with its destiny in its hands. He sees himself as holding power for 30 years more, Fascism for 100 years. In 10 years, he believes, all Europe will be Fascist or Fascistized. Then he talks sense, declaring the world needs fewer conferences and more decisions, less resolving and more acting. Il Duce is always an interesting paradox—He is a rock crusher boss who speaks in dulcet soprano to direct an amble in ethics.

¶ Shanghai hears Dr. T. C. Wang declare he will devote all his time to securing more good roads for China. The former Foreign Minister in several Cabinets diagnoses his country's troubles as economic rather than political and decides that the most important thing is broad, modern highways. Ever since the Appian Way was built good roads have marked the progress of outstanding governments—The governments that built them literally traveled the farthest.

¶ The Canada Parliament continues the battle over the Ottawa trade agreements. In arguing for them Prime Minister Bennett announces that the farmers are not to receive this year the 5 cents a bushel bonus on exported wheat, which last year cost the Federal Treasury $11,000,000. A. W. Neill, British Columbia independent, maintains that better trade relations with the United States should be sought. Picturesquely he phrases his doubts of the Ottawa pacts—You can paint a sparrow yellow, but you cannot make it sing.

¶ New York and San Francisco on a regular 18-hour air run by next April is the promise of the air line companies. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, says the volume of mail lost by three-cent postage will be retrieved by growing air mail business. But mail and passengers aren't all—Boston will wear a California rose in its buttonhole on Christmas Day.

3 Lessons Cost Idle 2 Cents in Vienna

Special from Monitor Bureau

Vienna

EDUCATIONAL courses for the unemployed are being arranged during the coming winter by the leading adult education institutions, the "Volksheim" and the "Wiener Volksbildungsverein," at prices within the reach even of the poorest.

The charge per lesson works out at five groschen, or about seven-tenths of a cent. The curriculum includes grammar, English, French, Russian, and other subjects. Special arrangements have been made with the authorities whereby these courses can be given in the morning, which not only means that the students will be taught at the time when they are most alert, but also that they will be assured of a warm room during the cold weather.

Steel Dividend Taken to Show Clearing Skies

Market Reflects Declaring of Preferred by Rising Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct 26—Directors of the United States Steel Corporation gave to the business world what was interpreted as a sign that conditions are improving and that the outlook is hopeful when yesterday they declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock.

Financial interests everywhere had awaited the declaration with intense interest, in view of the dominant position held by the corporation and the conservatism of the board, whose personnel embraces some of the nation's most eminent industrialists and bankers. Early this year payments on the common stock were discontinued and three months ago warning was given that continuance of the senior dividend would depend on improvement.

Hence the decision to maintain payments on the preferred stock, thus keeping unbroken a 31-year record, was looked upon as an earnest of better times and a contribution to the movement making for greater confidence.

The action of the Steel board was reflected today in the prices of the common and preferred stocks, Steel common opening at 35⅜, up ⅜ point, and the preferred opening at 74, up 2 points. The entire market showed a stronger tone in the early trading, with prices generally higher by fractions to nearly two points.

Still Has Ample Cash

The report of the company for the third quarter was also issued yesterday, and while it showed a deficit of $20,871,709, the largest ever reported for a quarter, there was revealed at the same time that Steel was well supplied with cash, there being $82,000,000 ready money in the treasury, or only about $2,500,000 less than the amount held at the beginning of the year.

This position, together with the fact that operations have increased in recent months and that unfilled tonnage has showed some gain, probably had some effect in the directors' action. There is also the stimulation to steel activity expected from the automobile industry before long when production of new models will require substantial tonnage and the probability that the recent reduction in the price of steel rails from $43 to $40 a ton will bring out good orders from the carriers.

The deficit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 after payment of the preferred dividend amounted to $27,176,628 which compares with a deficit of $26,757,092 in the preceding quarter. Last year a profit of $3,187,131 was shown in the third quarter, made possible by the sale of some property.

Deficit More Than Doubles

In the nine months ended Sept. 30, the net loss after depreciation, depletion, interest and other charges was $54,542,431 to which must be added the payment of $18,914,757 in preferred dividends, unearned, making a total deficit for the nine-month period of $73,457,188. This compares with a deficit in the like period of 1931 of $34,203,467 after common and preferred dividends.

The corporation's cash balance of $82,000,000, and the market value of United States Government securities of $48,773,000 on Sept. 30, compare with $84,509,000 of cash and $72,958,000 of Government securities as of Jan. 1, 1932. The reduction in the corporation's surplus since July 1, 1931, now amounts to slightly more than $100,000,000. On the first of this year undivided surplus stood at $421,837,192.

The statement issued by the directors showed that operations had increased steadily since July 1, that shipments had expanded, especially since the first of this month, and that inventories had been reduced by about $36,000,000 since the beginning of the year. Ingot production, which averaged 11.8 per cent in July, rose to 12.1 per cent in August, to 16.2 per cent in September, and to 16.6 per cent up to Oct. 15. In that period, shipments rose from 15.7 per cent of capacity to 19.1 per cent.

DALLAS CENSUS ADDS 3197

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—The population of Dallas has gained 3197 in the last year. The new directory estimates the population to be 311,897, while last year it was estimated at 308,700. The area of the city has been increased from 44.5 to 45.78 square miles, and the number of paved streets has increased from 365 to 378.

Foreign War Veterans Renew Demands for Bonus Payment

New Move Adds Emphasis to Issue as to Whether Relief Shall Continue to Point to Cost More Than $2,500,000,000 Annually

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The Veterans of Foreign Wars made the opening move today in what promises to develop into the most significant phase in the course of veterans' relief legislation in the United States.

On the outcome may depend whether veterans' relief activities, which already drain one-fourth of the total federal budget, will continue to increase at their present rate to the point where they will cost the country more than $2,500,000,000 annually or whether demands for government economy will succeed in curtailing the cost of existing legislation and restraining the seemingly endless demands of the veterans for even more favors.

The opening move was an appeal to President Hoover from the Veterans of Foreign Wars for his assistance not only in preserving World War veteran legislation now on the statute books which received his signature in June, 1930, but in addition, full payment of the bonus.

And in the background of the struggle, to complicate and color the whole situation, there may be another bonus army of definite Communist tinge moving on Washington either to swarm around the Capitol as they did at the last session or to be driven back at the District of Columbia line.

Complete mobilization plans for the new bonus army accompanied by the assurance that it will be larger and better organized than the first, were published in the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, yesterday. Plans call for the first contingents to start from Oregon and California on Nov. 11, picking up other groups on the way.

Local officials are seriously concerned over the possibility of having to deal with another such situation as was caused by the first bonus army and are considering the legality of methods for keeping the marchers out of the federal district. Mr. W. W. Bride, corporation counsel, said last night he was prepared to take every legal means to prevent the groups from entering the city. He indicated that use of the United States Army would be legal.

Against such a background Congress will have to decide whether the financial condition of the Treasury and the credit of the Government is of more importance than the demands of organizations which are rapidly assuming major political importance.

Although of little importance so far in advance of the next session of Congress, the appeal is a plain indication that great veterans' organizations are going to resist with all the power of their unexcelled lobbying machines the announced attempt of economy groups to reduce the annual burden on the Government represented by veterans' legislation.

Congress will be the battle ground over which the rival veterans' and economy groups will struggle. On

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

WANG TO HEAD ROAD BUILDING MOVE IN CHINA

Nation Makes Surprising Progress on Highways in Twelve Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister in several Chinese national governments, has decided to devote his entire attention to the National Good Roads Association, which he helped to found. Dr. Wang has refused to take any part in politics since he was driven from Nanking by students in 1931.

"China's troubles are economic rather than political," said Dr. Wang in an interview here. "Economic reconstruction must precede political stability. I feel that good roads are perhaps more important than any other single factor in economic reconstruction."

Dr. Wang pointed out that China has made surprising progress in highway building during the last year, in spite of internal and external complications. The National Economic Council, with the help of League of Nations experts, has completed highways from Hangchow to Nanking and from Shanghai to Hangchow, and has surveyed a highway from Shanghai to Nanking. Almost every provincial government has extended its highway system during the last year.

The Good Roads Association has conducted a membership campaign this autumn which has doubled the membership and has established branches in all parts of the country.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

86—Should the United States Imitate Backward Countries?

WETS are continually recalling that the United States is now the only country which retains prohibition. They seem to imply that it should follow the example of those countries which have given it up.

The United States has led in other matters besides the legal opposition to the liquor business. There is no good reason why it should not continue to lead in this. The fight against liquor in the United States goes back at least as far as the War of Independence. Dr. Benjamin Rush, chief medical officer of the Continental armies, witnessing the havoc wrought by liquor among the soldiers, began writing and speaking against it. He urged upon the churches the necessity of fighting this great national evil. Benjamin Franklin added his voice and influence.

The Quakers and the Methodists promptly took a dry stand. Other churches soon fell into line. From that day to this the battle has been waged. Sometimes one side gained, sometimes the other. Gradually, however, the anti-liquor forces gained ground until the present trade recession caused discontent with everything and the desire for a change. Other countries have followed the United States in the fight against liquor, but they have led the United States so far in whatever retreat there has been.

BRITISH AGREE TO SCAN PHASES OF DOLE SYSTEM

Means Test Defended by MacDonald—Motion of Censure Defeated

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Reconsideration of some phases of the National Government's dole system came as a promise from the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, today, as 2000 members of a nationally recruited "hunger army" moved within a stone's throw of London.

It is the "means test" in the dole, or unemployment benefits administration, which has brought much of the rising tide of discontent that has culminated recently in protest riots and now the march on London.

The Prime Minister spoke during debate yesterday on a motion of censure against the Government's dole policy introduced in the House of Commons by the Labor Opposition. The motion was defeated, 462 to 55.

Mr. MacDonald defended the Government's policy and declared the means test, which is given to determine the means of a dole applicant to subsist normally, cannot be abolished.

But some questions, the Premier said, would be reconsidered. These might include the items of pensions and savings, which under the present arrangements, must be spent before an unemployed person is eligible to receive benefits.

The dozen or more groups of unemployed marchers who have been trudging—and riding when possible—along muddy roads reached outlying suburbs last night, and were moving closer in today toward Hyde Park, their goal.

Additions to the "army" in London suburbs are expected to swell the ranks considerably for the final trek tomorrow morning into the heart of the city.

As far as could be ascertained, no provision has been made by leaders of the march for food and accommodations. This would indicate this vital need would become a public responsibility on existing agencies.

Last night the London County Council promised to "deal with the situation" provided accommodations were not otherwise provided. The Council at the same time rejected a proposal to receive a deputation of the marchers. Miss Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of the Prime Minister, who is a councilor, voted with the rejecters.

Although there was no hint of disorder in the wind, the London police continued to make elaborate preparations against trouble.

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11
News of Sports—Page 5
Financial News—Pages 9 and 10

FEATURES

Events Tonight	2
The Home Forum	7
On Wings of Prayer [With Polish Translation]	
Women's Enterprises and Fashions	8
Weekly Aviation Column	11
Radio Programs	11
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

THINGS PRESENT

In the opinion of many, Mr. Abbot is at his best when he flashes the rapier. His thrusts at firms circularizing him to invest in brewery stock will delight you. "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

The fifth article in the Hymnal Notes series appears today on the Daily Features page. The articles are prepared by workers who assisted in the assembling of material for the new Christian Science Hymnal.

Those who admire Carlyle will derive pleasure from "The Father of Thomas Carlyle" on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Is prohibition a live law or a dead law? See "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page.

PRUSSIA AWAITS DECREE ACTION BY HINDENBURG

Two Governments Put Under Divided Powers by Court's Decision

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 26—The Prussian Cabinet Ministers whom Germany's highest court returned to office but not to authority today began the task of unraveling this politico-judicial puzzle.

The figure of President von Hindenburg looms upon the strange situation, now that the federal court's decision upon the Reich's seizure of state authority has virtually presented Prussia with two governments.

For when the President three months ago signed the decree empowering the Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, to oust the parliamentary régime in a state comprising two-thirds of Germany, he turned over "all power" to the Chancellor and his appointees. The Leipzig court has held that the Reich may take over the administrative function but not the entire power, nor can it actually displace the former elective régime. The old Cabinet members alone are empowered to instruct members of the Federal Council or appeal before the Landtag.

Thus members of the old Cabinet indicate they may wait for the moment to see what action the President takes to bring his decree into conformity with the court verdict.

Cheered by Crowds

Herr Otto Braun and Herr Karl Severing, who controlled the Prussian Government for a decade until suddenly deposed by the Reich, received cheers from large crowds and salutes of the police as they entered the Welfare Ministry to attend the first Cabinet session since the overthrow. Cheers arose as well for the Weimar Constitution and the Republic which many believe will receive a respite from the rapid steps of the present von Papen régime away from popular representation and administration.

Herr Braun in a statement declared the old cabinet would proceed to carry out the duties given to it by the court's decision, but would do so with as little friction as possible. Dr. Franz Bracht, Reich commissioner, will issue a statement to all Prussian officers that they must continue to obey his orders.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Coast-to-Coast Air Service in 18 Hours Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26—Transcontinental air service from New York to San Francisco in eighteen hours by April 1 next was forecast by Mr. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who said he quoted cross-country air-line officials, in an address before an interclub luncheon of Kiwanis, Rotary and Exchange organizations here yesterday.

With the surface only scratched in air facilities, Mr. Glover declared the volume of first-class mail lost by the increase to three-cent postage will be retrieved through the ascendancy of air mail business.

The Government has received in air mail postage a return of $4,000,000 of the $7,500,000 appropriated last year for the development of commercial aviation in South America, while $11,000,000 of the $20,000,000 appropriated for air mail service in the United States has been returned to the Treasury, he said. Sixty thousand persons are employed in the aviation service of the nation, with 600 of them fliers.

Mr. Glover said there was a steady increase in the amount of air mail carried and in the mileage flown. The number of passengers carried this year, he said, has been 271,000, as compared with 13,000 in 1929, and mail and passenger-carrying airplanes in the United States are flying 90,000 miles daily, of which 46,000 miles are flown at night. Twenty-seven different types of airplanes are in use here, he added.

Getting Into Politics Is Easy But Keeping In Is Not So Easy Says One Who Knows the Game

Willingness to Tackle Small Jobs and to Do Them Well, Veteran Political Writer Points Out, Is Perhaps the Chief Gateway to Success

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Fifteenth of Eighteen Articles*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

One constantly hears the question posed by public spirited youth anxious to do something. "How can I get into politics?" My observation has been that getting into politics is not half the problem that staying in is.

If one studies the life stories of eminent politicians, past and present, one will be impressed by the fact that their entrance upon politics was largely a matter of accident. Men in the United States are rarely educated for public life as was so long ago the case in England where a seat in Parliament once seemed about as normal a possession to a member of a prosperous family as was membership in a good club, or a pew in his parish church.

True, not a few Americans, after having heeded Iago's advice to "put money in thy purse," have sought to enter politics as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, but it is not that type of aspiring politician with whom I want to deal. There are many who come in as the result of their own discovery of some peculiar aptitude.

In Mrs. William J. Bryan's biography of her husband she tells of his coming home one night and saying to her gravely:

"Mary, I have made an important discovery. I have the power of swaying men by my oratory to accept my views."

With that discovery his entrance on politics was assured.

Theodore Roosevelt was one of those few men in the United States who deliberately chose politics as a profession. Inheriting a small, but sufficient, income, he made no preparation for business or professional life. His one business undertaking was cattle raising in the far West, which was not profitable. His early literary work was not of a kind to be remunerative.

But he determined to take up politics and bent all his energies to that end. A family name and financial independence helped him at first, as the same advantages helped his distant cousin Franklin D. Roosevelt. Yet it was a certain personal flair for politics which carried him to the White House.

He knew when to be unyielding and when to compromise. He could denounce "malefactors of great wealth" and invite some of the most notorious of the class to dinner at the White House. He possessed, like Blaine, a retentive memory for names and faces, satirized once by Mr. Dooley who said that whenever one of the Rough Riders called on him at the White House he called

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

GOV. ROOSEVELT BACK FROM 'MOST SUCCESSFUL' TRIP

Candidate Makes His First Visit to New York Headquarters

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate, is back in New York City today after what he regards as "a most successful" campaign trip that took him 3000 miles through the middle West, the South and the border states.

The Governor remained aboard his private train at Pennsylvania Station until 9:30 o'clock this morning, when he and Mrs. Roosevelt motored to their town home at 47 East Sixty-fifth Street. After breakfast there and a short rest, he called at his national campaign headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel. It was his first visit there.

There was an informal reception for the Governor at national headquarters, where he addressed the workers briefly. He will leave here late this afternoon or tonight for Hyde Park, where he has a country home, whence he will continue on to Albany for a conference tomorrow with legislative leaders.

Governor Roosevelt's next speaking engagement will take him into New England, admittedly hostile territory. One of his major addresses there will be in Massachusetts.

Persons close to him said he would wind up his campaign here and in New England with repeated demands that President Hoover announce his position on the question of legalizing beer.

Governor Roosevelt Likens Administration To the 'Four Horsemen'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26—Charging the Republican Administration with inability to solve the nation's problems, Gov. Franklin D.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Barter Agency Launched By San Diego Housewives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—By applying their business training to the ancient barter and trade system, four San Diego housewives have devised a plan whereby scores of people have been able to obtain needed commodities without cash.

For months Mrs. Noni Clack Whelan, wife of a plumber, felt sorry for her neighbors on Point Loma who needed clothes or gasoline or a painting job on the house but had no money. In many cases their menfolk had been unemployed and every available cent was conserved for meat and groceries.

Mrs. Whelan doesn't remember how the thought of modernizing the barter and trade system came to her. Perhaps it was when she was reading the forty-first chapter of Isaiah, where it says:

They helped every one his neighbour; and everyone said to his brother, Be of good courage.

So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for the sodering; and he fastened it with nails, that it should not be moved.

At any rate, she conceived the idea of using the modern office filing system in order to enable people without money to exchange the things they need.

Consulting several of her friends, who also were active in business life in pre-marital days, Mrs. Whelan received an indorsement of the idea. The four women then established headquarters at Mrs. Whelan's home and let it be known that they would operate a clearing house for wants.

In recent months the business of the Business Barter Service has grown by leaps and bounds. The filing case today is filled with all conceivable kinds of requests and many satisfactory exchanges are made daily. A small handling fee is charged for operating expenses. Everything else, however, is barter and trade.

The women take turns at being the "office force" and see to it that plumbers trade their services for legal aid, roofers barter their work for gasoline and painters swap their handiwork for job printing.

As an example of a day's work, the bureau enabled a cleaner and dyer to exchange his services for dairy products; a garage man "sold" gasoline for an electric refrigerator and a plumber bartered his work for a contractor's.

"Moreover, we had a number of three- and four-cornered deals," explained Mrs. Whelan.

VITAL CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT FACE CONGRESS

Expected Ratification of Lame Duck Amendment Affects Procedure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The most drastic change in the machinery of federal legislative assembly, since adoption of the Constitution, will go into effect in the coming year, it is now confidently forecast. This rises from the expected ratification of the so-called lame duck amendment.

Sixteen of the 36 necessary states have so far ratified the amendment, and the 20 additional ratifications required will almost certainly be obtained shortly, from the 32 state legislatures convening next January.

Quick ratification of the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution will make the following immediate and far-reaching changes:

The coming session of Congress will be the last "lame duck" session—in other words, hereafter an old Congress will not sit, after a new Congress has been elected.

The coming session of Congress will be the last "short session"—instead of meeting early in December every second year and sitting to March 3, when Congress automatically rises, the sessions of Congress will always be flexible, minimizing the dangers of fillibusters.

The new President elected this November will be the last Chief Executive inaugurated March 4—hereafter he will be sworn in Jan. 20.

The following President will lose 42 days—he will be inaugurated March 4, 1933, but will leave office Jan. 20, 1937, serving the shortest full term of any President and providing puzzles for schoolboys for centuries to come.

Congress, after the amendment, will meet each year Jan. 3, continuing until its work is done; if the work is not finished by Jan. 2, then it will be continued automatically in the new session, starting next day. Continuous sessions of Congress thereby become possible.

This election will be the last in which Congress may delay 13 months before taking office. Unless a special session is called, the full membership of the coming House and one-third of the Senate, elected Nov. 8, 1932, will not convene until December, 1933, 13 months afterward.

Hereafter a Congress elected in November will automatically take its seat in January, only a two months' interval.

The most drastic effect of quick ratification of the lame-duck amendment will be on the Congress just about to be elected. The law requires that the amendment shall take effect "on the fifteenth day of October following the ratification"—namely, Oct. 15, 1933, if ratification is obtained in the meantime.

If there is no special session, which calls the new Congress into effect immediately, the result would be as follows, on the new Congress: It will meet for the first time in January, 1934, instead of December, 1933; it will go out of office in January, 1935, instead of March 3, 1935.

Members of Congress are paid from March 4 of the year following their election, in any case, even though they do not sit till the following December. Thus those now about to be elected will suffer an actual decline in their terms of only two months.

COLONEL BRUCE APPOINTED

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Col. Herbert Alexander Bruce has been appointed Lieutenant - Governor of Ontario. Official announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Premier R. B. Bennett. Colonel Bruce succeeds Mr. W. D. Ross, who resigned a year ago.

BEER LOOMS IN CAMPAIGN IN NEW GUISE

Smith's Sopping Speech at Newark and Roosevelt's in Baltimore Aid It

BORAH FOR HOOVER ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Mills Demands Democratic Candidate Clarify His Position on Issues

The liquor question appears to be assuming fresh importance as a presidential campaign issue.

The Smith speech at Newark helped it. The Roosevelt declaration for beer at Baltimore last night gave it a push.

It has served to bring Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho to the support of Hoover on the prohibition question.

G. O. P. leaders are delighted at the turn of events and something important is expected in the President's Indianapolis speech scheduled for Friday night.

The affair at Newark is called more of a Smith rally than a meeting to promote the aspirations of Governor Roosevelt, and it has been said by Republicans to have helped Mr. Hoover enormously.

To add to the events of the day, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, calls on Governor Roosevelt to clarify his stand on the issues of the campaign. No one, says Mr. Mills, as yet knows just where he stands.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Prohibition has suddenly reemerged as one of the dominant issues of the 1932 presidential election, with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the sopping wet side and President Hoover—backed, at least in this, by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho—on the side of modified liquor control, which is dry in comparison with the Democratic leader's plank.

Governor Roosevelt returned to the demand for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and immediate modification of the Volstead Act to increase the alcoholic content of beer in his speech at Baltimore last night. Correspondents aboard his special train have been told informally that this phase of the campaign will be stressed in the coming days of electioneering in the East. His statement follows close on the heels of a similar appeal by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, at Newark, in which the latter made a bitter attack on the temperance forces of the country.

Even some of the most pronounced Democratic papers have admitted that the Smith speech may have done the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt more harm than good. At any rate it had the effect of bringing Senator Borah out of the brush of obscurity for the first time in the campaign.

G. O. P. Leaders Tickled

Republican leaders do not hide their satisfaction over the turn which events have taken. They have been asserting for some time that the electoral tide had turned to the Hoover columns and they believe that latest developments will hasten the incoming wave. They are quietly gleeful, in particular, over the attendant circumstances of the Smith Newark speech.

Mr. Smith gave little heed to the candidacy of Roosevelt and Garner, and mentioned them only in the final sentence. It was a big Smith rally, in which Roosevelt's picture was almost as infrequent as the mention of his name. The nature of the attack leveled by Mr. Smith on the country's temperance forces, too, is thought likely to make many votes for Mr. Hoover in dry communities, particularly in border states of the South like Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Smith, in demanding absolute repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, offered no safeguards against the return of the saloon whatsoever.

It was this point that Senator Borah picked for his counter-assault in a speech in Idaho yesterday. It is on this point also that Mr. Hoover's own stand on prohibition is the widest from the Democratic side. Mr. Hoover has announced his desire to modify the Eighteenth Amendment but not to repeal it, and further to make no change in the law in which safeguards against the return of the saloon had not been set up.

For Beer Immediately

Governor Roosevelt, in his Baltimore speech last night, did not mention the possibility of any such safeguards. Instead he said, as taken down at the time, with certain interpolations in his advance speech, as follows:

"I favor the modification of the Volstead Act just as fast as God will let us, to permit such states as want to authorize the manufacture and sale of beer."

In his subsequent discussion of the subject he gave none of those guarantees against the return of the saloon which Senator Borah demanded. The words of Senator Borah applied to the Smith speech, it is asserted here, are equally applicable to the Roosevelt speech, namely, "There is nothing in his speech about preventing the return of the saloon. He would apparently permit that miniature hell on earth to return to American life."

President Hoover's determination to go to Indianapolis, announced yesterday, falls into the advance information that the Chief Executive

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

DRY ERA FOUND FAR ABOVE OLD SALOON PERIOD

With All Its Evils, Says Sociologist, Much Less Misery Is Caused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26—Granting the undesirable presence of the bootlegger, the speakeasy and home-brewed beer, living conditions of the working people are infinitely better under prohibition than they were in the days of the saloon and regularly misspent weekly pay checks. Such was the testimony of Mr. Whiting Williams, internationally known social worker and industrial relations specialist, at a prohibition mass meeting here yesterday.

An enthusiastic audience which filled Second Baptist Church, one of the largest church auditoriums in St. Louis, was told the message was based on Mr. Williams's personal first-hand information as a dinner pail carrying laborer in numerous factories, that a whole group of social and moral gains had been established as the result of the outlawry of the liquor traffic.

It is a prime responsibility of the citizens of the United States, Mr. Williams said, to see that these gains are not only not canceled through careless political inaction or mistakenly advised action, but that they are augmented by other gains through the continuance of federal prohibition of intoxicants.

The charge that there is more drinking of liquor today, Mr. Williams denied.

"Unquestionably," he said, "the country's workers are spending vastly less money and absorbing vastly less alcohol than in pre-Volstead days."

Preceding the mass meeting was a meeting of members of Allied Youth in St. Louis and vicinity. Under the chairmanship of Mr. David Morey, final plans were approved for the activity of high school age friends of prohibition in connection with the support of dry candidates to Congress from Missouri and to the State Legislature.

The mass meeting coming just two weeks before the national election was the climax of the local campaign of the Allied Forces for Prohibition in behalf of the reëlection of President Hoover and candidates favorable to prohibition. In this regard Mr. Williams gave as his reason for backing Mr. Hoover his belief that votes for the reëlection of the President are votes to prevent abandonment of what he called a socially advanced position and the return of the saloon which that advanced position has left behind.

CONFIDENCE CALLED AID TO NEW ENGLAND

Because New England has had more faith than other parts of the country in business, it now leads the rest of the United States in banking resources, industry and agriculture, Mr. Williard B. Rogers, Hartford, Conn., advertising director, believes. In an address to the Advertising Club of Boston yesterday at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Rogers gave the fact that there are more churches in New England than other regions of the country as one reason for greater faith among individuals during the business stress.

The speaker called present conditions a "transitory period," following which he forecast a general and lively trend upward. He said that the return of business to normal had been continually retarded because many were "spending too much time worrying about what was going to happen, instead of thinking up ways to get themselves "out of the red."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

ONTARIO

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Greenfield: Odd Fellows Hall, 31 Federal Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 30.
Middleboro: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 30.
Newton: Newton Center Woman's Club House, Newton Center Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 3; Church Edifice, Otis and Walnut Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Pittsfield: Pittsfield High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 1.

NEW JERSEY

Morristown: High School Auditorium, Atno Avenue and Early Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 30.

NEW YORK

Batavia: High School Auditorium, Ross Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Lockport: Church Edifice, 36 East Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Queens Village: Queens Lyceum, Ninety-eighth Avenue, at Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Syracuse: Church Edifice, 4 p. m., Oct. 30.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

VERMONT

Bennington: High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.
Burlington: Church Edifice, South Union and Bay View Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 30.

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Dry Law Shown to Be Result Of Many Trials and Failures

From Earliest Colonial Days in America, Liquor Caused Trouble and People Sought to Subdue It—Each Step More Restrictive

National prohibition is the logical conclusion of a long and deliberate process of liquor regulation, each step of which proved the necessity of still greater restriction, history shows.

A review of this history is presented by Mr. Ernest A. Grant as part of the impartial discussion of the prohibition question, appearing in the September issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. His findings show that prohibition was not "foisted" suddenly upon the United States without adequate preparation. This history, in fact, indicates that the development of the American nation was a preparation for prohibition.

The proved inadequacy of other forms of control, leading eventually to prohibition, is cited by dry leaders as emphasizing the need for some better and more specific plan before a change is advocated.

Mr. Grant, who is research expert in the federal bureau of prohibition, but whose paper in the Annals is not an official document of the bureau, traces liquor legislation since colonial times. Others, whose opinions are included in this symposium of 23 articles, discuss the changing aspects of the liquor problem under prohibition, prohibition and certain phases of social life, the future of prchibition, and regulation of liquor traffic in other countries. Equal opportunity is given to the dry and wet causes. The publishers of the periodical, however, make no editorial comment.

Mr. Grant classifies the stages of liquor regulation in order: Restriction of individual consumption; local, state and federal license; local option; governmental monopoly; legislation prohibiting strong liquors; state prohibition; regulation by the Government under the commerce clause of the Constitution, and national prohibition.

"Restriction of individual consumption by legislative fiat and license antedates the Revolution," he says. "Large numbers of the earliest settlers in America appear to have been hard drinkers. Colonial records are replete with action taken by the various Legislatures prohibiting the sale of 'strong waters' to habitual drunkards, providing punishment to drunkards, and prohibiting sale to Indians."

In at least two colonies, he points out, Georgia and Virginia, efforts were made to change the drinking habits of the people. In 1735 the importation of "ardent spirits" was prohibited in Georgia and the drinking of beer was encouraged. Efforts to prevent rum-running and smuggling along the coast, Mr. Grant recounts, were futile. Convictions by juries were few, and regulation proved a failure.

The only federal regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the early days was directed toward raising revenue. The first tariff bill, enacted by the American Congress in 1789, provided for a tax on importations of rum and distilled liquors.

Mr. Grant relates that the decade following the Civil War witnessed a growth of corruption referred to as the "whisky ring," which became a national scandal. With a view to evading the excise tax and license fees placed upon intoxicating beverages, distilleries in various parts of the country conspired with federal officials to defraud the Government of revenue and secure protection from public officials through large contributions to political campaign funds. The money was to be raised by the saving in taxes to distilleries by illegally withdrawing spirits from bonded warehouses, tax free.

In a subsequent congressional investigation it was established that millions of gallons of whisky were fraudulently withdrawn, and at least a part of the savings were placed in a fund used for political purposes.

Mr. Grant says that a confidential agent of the Treasury who investigated the whisky ring and who prepared evidence that led to the indictment of its leaders, writes about the illegal operations of the ring in his book, "Secrets of the Internal Revenue Service," in language "that sounds familiar to newspaper readers today."

He wrote:

"The depravity, malpractice, stratagems and audacity of these public robbers have astounded and alarmed the country. They have openly defied the laws: they have perpetrated deeds of violence and even resorted to murder and assassinations to carry out their nefarious plans. They have bribed and corrupted government officials and formed widespread and powerful combinations to evade the law, circumvent the authorities and amass wealth by fraud, chicanery, intimidation and bloodshed."

Attempts at high license for places of sale resulted, Mr. Grant shows, in the springing up of "speakeasies." Regulations governing hours, closing on Sundays, and sales to minors were regularly flouted, he says.

This breakdown of regulation by license was followed, Mr. Grant says, by attempts at various forms of local option. As early as 1900, 37 states had enacted local option laws. This form, however, Mr. Grant writes, proved inadequate. Small communities which prohibited the sale of liquor were found side by side with communities permitting sale. It was impossible for county and municipal officers to prevent bootlegging in territory adjoining that which allowed liquor.

Whether or not the local option law can be considered a failure from the viewpoint of today, Mr. Grant says, it is certain that the population of the majority of communities through the last half of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century believed it to be a failure.

New England Starts Dry Move

The next development was state prohibition, which received its first impetus in the New England states. By 1863, however, after not less than 13 states had adopted prohibition, all but five repealed their laws, or found them invalidated by State Supreme Court action.

The breakdown of the law in Connecticut, for example, Mr. Grant points out, was laid to the fact that "the execution of the law was allowed to go right into the hands of men who did not care a straw for the law and who made use of it for the purpose of making money."

Federal regulation of liquor in interstate commerce resulted in a complicated system of shipments in an attempt to cirvumvent the letter of the law. So grave became the abuses, Mr. Grant writes, that in 1909 sections were added to the federal penal code making it unlawful for a carrier to accept c. o. d. liquor shipments, knowingly to deliver liquors to fictitious consignees or to transport liquor in interstate commerce unless labeled to show its contents.

The purpose of the Wilson Act having been defeated by judicial construction, Congress in 1913 enacted the Webb-Kenyon Act, which removed the interstate commerce protection from intoxicating liquors when shipped into a dry state in violation of state laws. This carried no penalty which could be enforced in the federal courts, and it did not prohibit the shipment of liquors through dry states.

As the Government was interested primarily in the collection of taxes, and had slight concern with state prohibition, Mr. Grant points out, maintaining no agency directly charged with suppression of such practices, the burden of policing diverted liquor devolved almost entirely upon the dry states. The wet states, which licensed the traffic, were under no obligation and made no effort to confine to their own territory the liquors sold.

Bootleggers Wax Fat

Next systems of sale by state and local dispensaries were tried, but with similar results. Gradually, Mr. Grant writes, because of the restricted hours of sale, the regulated high prices, the inhibition placed upon sale to drunkards and intemperate persons, and other restrictions, "blind tigers," speakeasies, social clubs and bootleggers began to flourish. Enforcement officers were called "spies," and "corruption spread throughout the governmental system."

"Notwithstanding the increasingly restrictive regulatory and prohibitive measures enacted throughout the country," the author says, "bringing more of the people under one form or other of prohibitory laws, the strongly organized and intrenched liquor interests continued to build up a thirst for intoxicating beverages through every means at their disposal. Per capita consumption of alcoholic liquor increased steadily until 1914. Regulatory restrictions, local option, government control and high license did not stop the increasing flood."

The wave of prohibition sentiment which swept the United States between 1913 and 1920, Mr. Grant concludes, "was the inevitable result of a century of flagrant violation of the regulatory laws and a generation of educational effort concerning the evils of alcoholic beverage consumption."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, 8.
Women's Auxiliary No. 81 to Boston Typographical Union No. 13: Annual Hallowen bridge and whist, Hotel Bradford, 8:30.
Women's Italian Club: Supper and bridge party, 234 Boylston Street, 6:30.
Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Hollis—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, through Oct. 29, 2.
Boston Committee for the Blind: Meeting, entertainment and speaking program, Assembly Hall, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Roxbury, 2.
Exhibition of music and musical toys, auspices library branch, Cambridge Home Information Center, Miss Cannon's Shop, 20 Brattle Street, morning and afternoon, through Nov. 1.
Master Photo Finishers: Exhibitions, all day, Hotel Statler.
Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.
Buffet luncheon, Boston Horse Show, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.
Florence Crittenton League: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Egypt Old and New," 9, 11 and 2; "Seeds and Their Travels," 10; Dramatic club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.
Daughters of Vermont: Bridge and sale of foods, Hotel Vendome, 1:30.
Boston Daughters of Maine: Veterans' Day, speaking and musical programs, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, afternoon.
Boston Parliamentary Law Club: Organization day meeting, 2.
Florence Crittenton Circle of Brookline: Meeting, musical and speaking program, home of Miss M. A. Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline, 2:30.
"Budgetaire," two-day bazaar, old-time minstrel show and other entertainment features, Trinity Church, Newton, afternoon and evening, through Friday.
New England Conservatory of Music: Concert, Mr. Augusto Rodriguez, student conductor of orchestra, Jordan Hall, 2:15.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program, Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.
Women's Association of Massachusetts Osteopathic Hospital: Rummage sale, benefit Nurses' Home mortage fund, 135 Columbus Avenue, 10.
Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts: Meetings, with prominent garden authorities speakers, 10:30 and 2:30; luncheon, 1; Copley-Plaza Hotel.
Hearing of real estate mortgage cases by real estate advisory committee, Water Street, 2 to 5. Open to public.
Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc.: Meetings, 10:30, 11 and 12:30; round-table discussions and exhibits, 2; general meeting, 3; Hotel Statler, through Friday.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.

Music

Jordan Hall—Harry Delmore, baritone, 8:15.
George M. Brown Hall—Edith Matthews, soprano, 8:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—French and Dutch paintings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also etchings by Bauer. Through Oct. 29.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Fanciful designs in line and water color, by Alfred Sevigny. Through Oct. 29.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.
Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.
Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Gardner Gallery, 590 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Skoog. Through Nov. 6.
Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Helen C. Stein, water colors by Elizabeth Lee, metal sculptures by Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings and prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer; moderate to fresh southerly winds.
Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably followed by rain late tonight and Thursday; rising temperature tonight.
Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight.
Massachusetts: Probably rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight and on coast Thursday.
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain tonight and Thursday, warmer tonight.
Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south winds becoming strong Thursday; overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	62	Montreal	52	34
Bismarck	30	48	Nantucket	56	56
Boston	52	55	New Orleans	68	80
Buffalo	62	64	New York	58	58
Calgary	28	50	Norfolk, Va.	80	74
Charleston	54	76	North Platte	36	80
Chicago	40	60	Philadelphia	58	62
Cincinnati	58	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	72
Denver	40	64	Pittsburgh	64	70
Eastport, Me.	48	48	Portland, Me.	50	52
Hatteras	70	74	Raleigh	62	61
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	42	62
7p.m. Oct. 25	76		St. Paul	30	42
Helena, Mont.	38	46	Salt Lake City	40	48
Huron, S. D.	40	52	San Francisco	54	78
Jacksonville,	72	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	72
Kansas City	38	42	Seattle	54	56
Key West	80	86	Tampa	70	84
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	62	62
Memphis	46	78	Wichita, Kan.	34	50
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	24	46

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 26.
B—Maximum Oct. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:24 p. m., Thursday 8:50 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

ELIOT FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

Award of the Charles Eliot Traveling Fellowship in Landscape Architecture at the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture to Arthur C. Sylvester of Merrimac, Mass., a graduate of the University of Maine, was announced at University Hall this morning. Under the terms of the fellowship he will spend a year abroad, traveling in France, Spain, Italy and England. Mr. Sylvester's winning drawing was that of a community club and social center.

CITY MANAGERS TOLD TO COMBAT UNDUE ECONOMY

Drive for Retrenchment Affects Public Welfare, Speaker Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26—The present drive against the stewardship of public officials is more insidious than many realize. It will do irreparable harm to the cause of good government unless it can be counteracted with good sportsmanship and good humor, together with an honest statement of the facts.

This epitomizes a declaration made last night to the nineteenth annual convention of the International City Managers' Association by Mr. C. A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati. He warned it was the duty of city managers to bring before the public a clear appreciation of what further retrenchment in government costs means.

"Analysis of where tax dollars go shows that they quickly return to circulation in the communities where the taxes are paid," Mr. Dykstra said. "If the dollars are wisely spent, taxation should be considered an asset in a community instead of a liability.

"Retrenchment in many of our cities means, in the last analysis, assessing the burden of unemployment relief upon public employees whose rates of compensation are still below the standards of minimum need given out by the Federal Government. We may fall into the error in such a time as this of cutting public service costs so low that the welfare of city populations for years to come will suffer out of all proportion to the savings we are making."

Closer coöperation between police and the public was advocated by Mr. John B. Blandford Jr., director of safety for Cincinatni.

Citing its success in the Cincinnati area, Mr. Charles P. Taft 2d urged that all large metropolitan areas adopt regional coördination backed by active citizen interest. According to Mr. Taft, the Cincinnati regional crime committee—a group of citizens—brought together the police of six counties into a united activity after an extended study and survey. This unification resulted in the joint use of a police radio, the organization of a training school, and improved police record and crime statistic service. The citizens' group had kept in close contact with police work, aiding materially in the reduction of crime, he said.

Herald of Terror

Saint-Just, Apostle of the Terror, by Geoffrey Bruun. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

MOST book reviews have a great deal to say about the author, and practically nothing about the publisher. The publication of this interesting and useful short biography makes it possible to reverse the customary procedure. If the review resolves itself into a sermon on "blurbs," it may be none the less readable because of its disregard for conventions.

On the jacket of this volume, in a prominent position underneath the title, is a sentence in which the publisher tells the public very briefly who the subject of this biography was. It begins with the words, "Saint-Just, herald of modern socialism . . ." Now, anyone who is interested in socialism will probably think one of two things when he reads this advertisement. He may think, "It is very strange that I, who really know quite a lot about socialism, never realized that Saint-Just was its herald." Or, he may think, "Since I know very little about socialism, and would like to know more, I should read this book." In any case, he is bound to be disappointed. For he who knows about socialism will find that the author never set out to explain at length what relation the French Revolutionary leader had to the socialist movement. In only one sentence of the entire 154 pages is there any reference to Saint-Just as a socialist, where the author incidentally remarks: "The responsibility of the state for the welfare of the poor he accepted and advocated with a vigor that ranks him among the early socialists." As for the man who doesn't know about socialism, and wants to learn, he will find that the book has nothing in it for him.

In short, it seems rather a pity that the publishers should have given an impression of the book which is not at all borne out by the author's aim. This is a first-rate biography of a little-known man. It faithfully depicts him as the cold, hard, relentless companion of Robespierre and shows his merits and demerits as writer, politician and military counselor.

It may be that great numbers of people are not interested in the minor characters of the French Revolutionary drama, and that great numbers are interested in socialism. Perhaps it is necessary to show that a book has a certain degree of actuality to make it acceptable to the book-buying public. But discretion should govern the writing of "blurbs" for jackets.

Women Are Urged To Enter Politics

Women should "get into politics" and "attempt to exemplify the true ideals of democracy," Judge Emma Fall Schofield, associate justice of the Malden District Court, declared yesterday, speaking at the weekly Boston University forum in Jacob Sleeper Hall. "The government is what we make it," she said, "and if we fail in our duty we should not stand on the outside and 'knock.'"

"Of recent years," Judge Schofield said, "the public has lost interest in politics and has failed to exercise the full powers of franchise granted to it by law. This disregard has been lessened during the last few years, largely through the political awakening which has started in American colleges. In order to be interested in the welfare of future generations, it is the duty of every American citizen to exert the full power of voting, and place good officers in our government."

She defended political parties as a means of forming political unity, pointing out that the actions of a single individual would be insignificant without some party bonds.

LEHIGH VALLEY PROFIT

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Lehigh Valley Railroad reports for September a deficit of $364,039 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $373,218 in September, 1931. Nine months' deficit was $3,999,927, compared with a deficit of $1,865,919 a year ago.

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Church Designs Are Discussed By Librarians Group

Churches built in successive periods in the United States have tended to conform to churches in Europe associated with their faith or with a trend of architecture which characterized them, said Dr. Frederick T. Persons, librarian of the Congregational Library in Boston, at the October meeting of the Boston Branch, Special Libraries Association.

Thus, he said, St. Luke's "Old Brick Church," near Smithfield, Va., which is of Gothic architecture, strongly resembles a church which was being built at the time it was, in Essex, England. "Old Swedes Church" in Philadelphia was modeled after churches of the period in Sweden.

Dr. Persons showed a variety of interesting slides, among them several of the Old Ship Meeting House in Hingham, Mass. This church, said to be the oldest used continuously in the United States for worship, has roused many conjectures as to the reason for its name; but with the removal of a plaster ceiling, during its restoration, it was found that the roof resembled the inverted hull of a vessel.

Dr. Persons described the very evident influence of Sir Christopher Wren on the building of churches in colonial America, and pointed to Christ Church, Boston, as a notable example.

The meeting, presided over by Mr Edward H. Redstone, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, was held at the school of architecture, Harvard University, and after adjournment members had opportunity to see many early books of church plans placed on view in the architectural library.

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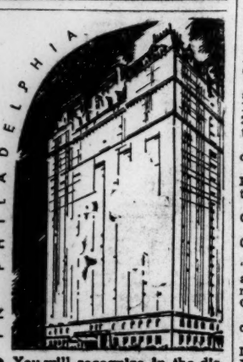

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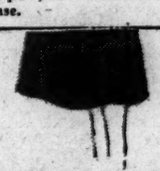

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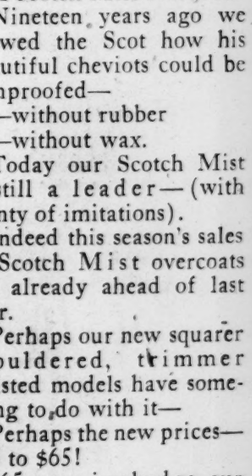

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PARKMAN URGES CONVENTIONS TO HELP PRIMARIES

State League of Women Voters Hears Plea for Voting Reform

Strength and weaknesses of the pre-primary convention system of nominating candidates, now in effect in several states and up for the consideration of Massachusetts voters in the November elections, were described in detail by speakers today before the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

It is a matter of record, Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., State Senator, told the gathering at the Hotel Bradford, that many of the nation's leading officials are dissatisfied with the working out in practice of the direct primary elections. He attributed the alleged weaknesses of the system to the indifference of voters, only 25 per cent of registered voters turning out, he said, to nominate candidates in the primaries.

Senator Parkman said that pre-primary conventions would not do away with the primaries, but were designed to complement them. Candidates would be nominated at these conventions, he pointed out, by delegates chosen by the voters from all over the State. In the primaries, the voters would be asked to indorse the choice of candidates made at the conventions to be held in June.

Small Minority Nominates

To support his assertion that the issue was not a partisan one, Senator Parkman cited the names of prominent Democrats and Republicans who favored some change in the present primary system. They included such distinguished names as Hughes, Coolidge, Smith and Ely.

Under the present system, he claimed that only a small minority of voters nominated candidates for office, making it possible for political leaders to exercise considerable pressure at primaries and control their districts. In effect, he pointed out that the new plan would mean that candidates would be directly nominated by conventions with the approval of the people, who would ultimately elect at the general balloting.

Senator Joseph W. Monahan defended the primary on the ground that it was the weapon of the people which protected them from political intrigue.

If this is not a party issue, he said, "it had all the earmarks of such in the legislative hearings held last session. It is the primary system that produced such leaders as Coolidge," he insisted.

Basis for Improvement

State conventions would exact an annual expenditure of $250,000, Mr. Monahan contended. He agreed that the present system was not perfect, but thought it the proper basis for an improved system. To change the system, he said, would be a serious indictment of the electorate of the Commonwealth. It would be a return to a system that has already been scrapped, he added.

Ripples of laughter swept the hall as Mr. Frederic Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, described some of the idiosyncracies of voters in marking their ballots. Frequently, he said, ballots came in with every candidate checked. Others apparently thought a vote for president included the whole party ticket, he explained.

Failings of this sort are not excusable, he said, although he believed there was excuse for those who claim not to understand the questions asked on the ballots. He and a group of legislators, he said, have started a move to have future questions placed on the ballot in such a way that voters could understand them.

Prof. Louis Overacker of Wellesley College explained the "lame duck" amendment which the people are asked to pass on.

At last night's session, attended by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Dr. Stanley High, former editor of the Christian Herald, and Prof. Calvin Magruder of the Harvard Law School, party stands on the prohibition issue were thoroughly analyzed. As an ardent dry, Dr. High anticipated a change in the Eighteenth Amendment not as a defeat but as an opportunity to prove the weakness of wet arguments.

Although he claimed that increasing numbers of sensible and ordinarily sound thinking citizens were rallying around the wet standard bearers, Dr. High questioned whether their convictions were the results of good or bad arguments. Repeal, or modification of the amendment, he said, would only change the mode of dry tactics from the defense to the offense. He contended that the arguments which were sound against liquor 50 years ago are sounder today than ever.

The change to the offensive would give the dry cause its needed impetus, he believed, adding that the greatest progress has been made by the drys when attacking rather than when resisting.

Professor Magruder called attention to the evasive nature of the Democratic platform clause on prohibition. He said it declares that "we urge effective measures to prevent the return of the saloon," and he pointed out that this "invites legislation, but does not demand it."

The platform, he added, calls upon the Federal Government, after repeal, to protect dry states from their wet neighbors, something that Congress tried to do unsuccessfully before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed.

In brief, if the Democrats win, the professor saw inconsistencies in wet affirmations that the saloon could be checked, that is if the laws are to be broken as readily as wets now declare the Eighteenth Amendment is set aside.

Taking up the thread of presidential campaign issues where he declared they have been dropped by party candidates, Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn told the women voters yesterday afternoon that he, for one, would like to see more of the public's attention concentrated on the question of reduced armaments, reparations, war debts, international trade and the League of Nations.

He believed the question of extending the moratorium on war debts far outweighed in importance many of those broadly discussed by the candidates. The people must make up their minds sooner or later, he insisted, on a stand toward debtor nations, whether payments will be made more easy or regular undelayed payments be demanded. The people should know what Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover are planning to do about this vital problem, he continued, as well as about other issues of world-wide scope.

"If the United States can possibly make things more easy for debtor nations and thus close an opening for ill-will," the author said, "I think it is worth the effort. Ill-will piles up armaments while concessions on our part in the matter of war debts places us on a relatively sound footing to push our policies of reduced armaments."

Governor Ely spoke briefly in praise of the interest the women's league is promoting in political affairs.

Harvard Receives Rare Stuffed Birds

Harvard University has received a collection of rare stuffed birds from Dutch New Guinea and the Moluccas Islands. Most of the specimens were obtained from the Weyland Mountains, an almost inaccessible range in the wilds of Dutch New Guinea.

Among the most curious are two tiny species of parrots with spiny tails like swifts. There are about seven species known and Harvard formerly had but one. Several small fruit pigeons with breasts of bright rose-crimson and sulphur yellow contrast a larger and more rare nutmeg pigeon. The collection was considered valuable enough to divide into two representative portions for shipment by different steamers, so that if a mishap occurred in transit, the entire lot would not be lost.

Before these birds are added to the museum collection they are being studied and classified under the direction of Mr. James L. Peters, assistant curator of ornithology. "These specimens are very rare in American museums," says Mr. Peters, "and their acquisition adds substantially to ornithological knowledge. Dutch New Guinea is a hard country to get into and the most valuable fauna is found far in the interior where the natives are not fond of having company."

Woodward to Head Schervee Galleries

Mr. Sidney C. Woodward, formerly manager of the Irving-Casson Art Galleries in Boston, has been appointed director of the Schervee Art Galleries, likewise in Boston.

Mr. Woodward, whose home is in Framingham, Mass., is a twin brother of Mr. Stanley Woodward, eminent marine and landscape painter, whose work has received extensive notice in the last decade in many prize collections.

Mr. Sidney Woodward founded the Irving-Casson galleries and established for them an enviable reputation. During those years he personally bought and sold to art lovers of New England more than $500,000 worth of fine paintings, etchings and prints. His enthusiasm for and knowledge of the field of prints has led him into the field of lecturing in which he will continue in his new association. He has been a frequent contributor to critical journals.

ESTIMATES FOUND HELPING FISHERMEN

Research is making possible advanced estimates of abundance of various species of fish, months in advance of the season, thus saving the fishing industry considerable expense annually in outfitting vessels for seasonal fishing operations, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Success of this method removes the element of "fisherman's luck" in the industry, to a great extent, and increases the value of the yield by reducing unnecessary expense, Mr. Butler points out. For instance, federal estimates of the abundance of mackerel last year put the figure at about 35,300,000 pounds. The actual catch proved to be 32,183,000 pounds.

Not Getting Much Attention

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNITED STATES ARMY HORSES LEAD AT SHOW

Horse Fanciers Watch Close Competition on Opening Night

The United States Army scored first among military riders from four nations in an event which proved to be the high light at the Boston Horse Show's first night of competition at the Boston Garden. Tan Bark, a black charger faultlessly ridden by Lieut. E. F. Thompson of the army, won the blue ribbon and the trophy presented by Mr. J. Macy Willets after the closest competition.

Twenty-five chargers, representing teams from the United States, Irish Free State, Canada and France, appeared in the event for the Willets trophy. Ugly, a stablemate of Tan Bark, ridden by Lieut. C. W. Raguse, took second place. First Attempt, a diminutive gray from the Irish Army, ridden by Capt. D. J. Corry, finished in third place. Cezar, a small chestnut belonging to the French team, ridden by Lieut. Pierre Cavaille, won fourth prize.

The closeness of the competition thrilled the opening night crowd of more than 7000 horse fanciers. Tan Bark, with seven faults, just nosed out the other three prizewinners, who went around the course and over the obstacles to finish with eight faults each.

Far the outstanding favorite at last night's performance was the game little Irish gray, First Attempt. The distinction of capturing two blue ribbons went to Miss Jane Bancroft of Cohasset, who won first place with her Likely Lady in the class for park hacks after winning in the afternoon with Treasure Box, champion saddle pony. In the class for harness ponies, the high-stepping Cassilus Mighty Mite outstrutted a high-quality field which included the well-fancied Eastertide. The Mighty Mite was driven by her owner, Mrs. William C. Cox, sister of Miss Bancroft.

Other evening winners included: Seaton Pippin, heavy harness horse, belonging to the Seaton Hackney Farm; Mr. and Mrs. Cox's Gypsy Princess, harness pony; Belle La Rose, Mr. Rocke Brown's five-gaited saddler; Greyholme Stable's four-in-hand; Mr. Allan J. Wilson's three-gaited road hack, Top Sergeant; the United States Army mount, Babe Warthan, scurry sweepstakes winner; and Mr. Oliver Turner's commercial horse, Francesca.

Blue ribbon winners at the afternoon performance were: Mr. R. B. Minton's and Mr. Robert McCray's roadster, Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. Cox's harness pony, Cassilus Mighty Mite; Mr. Locke Brown's junior five-gaited saddler, Spray of the Sea; Mr. and Mrs. Cox's heavy harness, Glenavon Trumpeter; Miss Bancroft's pony champion, Treasure Box; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hollon Crowell's green heavyweight hunter, Sir Maurice; their green middleweight, Folqueene, and the Ard Righ Hunter's stable's Blitzen.

AFTERNOON

Class 35, 2:00—Hackney harness ponies.
Class 50, 2:15—Saddle horses—three-gaited
Class 91, 2:30—Three hunters or jumpers.
Class 67, 3:05—Pairs of saddle ponies.
Class 24, 3:20—Tandems.
Class 58A, 3:30—Saddle horses—five-gaited.
Class 53, 3:45—Combination saddle horses—three-gaited.
Class 10, 4:05—Roadsters.
Class 86, 4:15—Hunters or jumpers.

EVENING

Class 47, 8:00—Ladies' saddle horses—three-gaited.
Class 13, 8:15—Fine harness horses.
Class 3, 8:30—Commercial vehicle and draft horses.
Class 98, 8:55—International individual military trophy.
Class 11, 9:40—Lady's phaeton horses.
Class 18, 9:55—Roadsters.
Class 32, 10:05—Harness ponies.
Class 27, 10:20—Road four-in-hand.
Class 92, 10:30—One thousand dollars jumper stake.

BOY SCOUTS' SEASON COVERED IN REPORT

Reports on Boy Scout and Sea Scout work during the last season were made at the quarterly meeting of the Commissioner Staff of the Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, held last night at the Scout headquarters. Mr. A. O. Kitterman, Scout executive, conducted the meeting.

Mr. Robert X. Perry, field executive, reported on a new camping policy carried out at Loon Pond Camp. Mr. Robert Sever Hale told of the activities at Scoutland and Camp Storrow, while Mr. E. Seymour Clark Jr., reported on Sea Scout cruises. Others who reported included: Mr. Stanley S. Merrell, field executive; Mr. Leight M. Nisbet, educational director of the Boston Council, and Mr. E. S. Roche, assistant Scout executive.

Politics as Career Urged by Taft For Yale Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26—A hitherto unpublished letter written by Chief Justice William H. Taft was made public today by Prof. Milton Conover, of Yale University, in an address here before a group of young business men. The letter contains advice to young men who are considering politics as a career.

Mr. Taft wrote Professor Conover as follows:

"My idea is that in graduating a number of young men who are able to live without earning a living, we have a lot of useful material of which to make professional politicians who will be well prepared for such a part. This class divides itself into two parts. One goes into business to increase what their fathers have left them although they already have ample, and the other part devote their future entirely to the pursuit of selfish pleasure.

"They ought to be led into giving attention to politics as their life's work. It is not necessary for them to secure office. Let them watch the course of local and other government. By keeping their attention on what is being done and taking part in it as all citizens may do, they will help. After a while they will be recognized as men who care for the public interests.

"By attendance at caucuses, at council meetings, at school boards and at all meetings in which the public business is done, they can inform themselves and keep up with current business and challenge what it is proposed to do. They will come to be respected for their purpose and can exercise influence to keep local matters straight. They don't need to be in office, though this may come, but let it be understood that they are not dependent on it."

CLIMATOLOGISTS GET POSTS AT HARVARD

Dr. Oliver L. Fassig and Dr. Herbert H. Kimball have been appointed as research associates of the Blue Hill Observatory of Harvard University, according to University Hall today. Both have long been associated with the United States Weather Bureau in Washington.

Dr. Fassig has served as chief of the climatological division of the Weather Bureau and was recently selected as one of the two members from the United States to serve on the International Climatological Commission. Dr. Kimball is recognized as America's leading radiation meteorologist. He is president of the American Meteorological Society, and past president of the section on solar radiation of the International Union of Geodesy and Geographics.

Penn Promoted a 'Kellogg Pact' In Wilderness, Educator Says

Pictured as Arbiter Whose Work With Indians Anticipated Present Peace Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—William Penn as the advocate of peace by international settlement and of the freedom and rights of the individual, without restriction as to color, was the subject of addresses given here recently by Dr. William W. Comfort, president of Haverford College, and by Dr. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College during a week's celebration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of Penn in this country.

"Penn was the first person ever fully to grasp the truth that there are two halves of any peace movement," Dr. Hull said at a meeting held in the Friends Arch Street Center. "An international conference was conducted by Penn and the Indians at the Kensington Elm. It resulted in a 'Kellogg pact' and not only denounced war as an instrument of national policy, but for any purpose whatever."

Dr. Hull also spoke of the movement to place a statue of Penn on the lawn of the Peace Palace at The Hague, in Holland, a project that has been indorsed by officials of The Hague and which, according to Dr. Hull, gives the proper recognition of the part Penn played in advancing the cause of world peace.

Speaking at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Dr. Comfort stressed Penn's preachment of toleration.

"Milton had fought for the freedom of the press," Dr. Comfort said. "Then came Penn, who demanded and suffered for the cause of freedom of thought in religious affairs. In his concern for peace among the nations of Europe he proposed a parliament of nations that anticipated the League at Geneva, and he also anticipated all the arguments we hear today against participation in such an assembly."

Penn was also one of the first persons to recognize the right of the original inhabitants of this country, purchasing his lands for colonization from the Indians, Dr. Comfort said, and making the treaty of peace with them, a treaty so honored that it was to go down in history as never having been broken.

"He also left us legacies," Dr. Comfort said, "out of his own experience—the freedom of juries from browbeating by the bench, the humanizing of punishment, restricting the death penalty to murder and treason in the new settlement, in place of following the Old World's example of inflicting capital punishment for what seem to many trivial offenses. He also instituted employment of prisoners for their own benefit, and he changed altogether the attitude of the English toward subject races, such as the Indians and colored people."

The special commemorative Penn stamp, which was first placed on sale on Oct. 24, in this city, Chester and New Castle, Del., reached the high sale of more than 200,000 in this city alone on the first day.

Canada to Export Wheat Via Boston

Wheat from the Canadian grain belt is again flowing to Europe via Boston. About 600,000 bushels is to be shipped here, for storage in elevators, pending exportation, it was learned today. The first lot of the total has already arrived, consisting of 105,547 bushels, which was placed in the Grand Junction elevators of the Boston & Albany Railroad at East Boston, according to the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. This is the first shipment of Canadian wheat to come to Boston for storage, prior to exportation, in nearly two years.

Space in all three leading elevators at this port has been taken by American wheat, owned by the Federal Farm Board, for nearly two years past. Several million bushels have been withdrawn for shipment to Brazil, including additional lots that replaced withdrawals, and which at one time was at this port in such quantities that freight cars upon which it arrived were forced to be used as temporary granaries.

Canadian flour and wheat feeds are now moving to Boston for export, as is seasonal at this time of year. One of the largest shipments of Canadian flour to be exported from Boston for months went out on the steamer Francisco, for Aberdeen, consisting of 17,050 sacks, it is revealed by Customs House records.

NEWS RADIO TIME CHANGED

In order to make way for political radio speeches, the Monitor's daily broadcast, "The Monitor Views the News," heard regularly at 6:15, will be radiocast instead at 7:37, eastern time, Thursday evening, Oct. 27, over Stations WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield.

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50c. $1. $1.50. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
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"LILIOM" By MOLNAR
with Schildkraut, Le Gallienne, Terry, Beck
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Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. and Mon. Eve., Oct. 31, "LILIOM." Seats 4 weeks advance. Box Office and Town Hall, 113 West 43d.
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AMERICA'S MUSICAL ROMANCE
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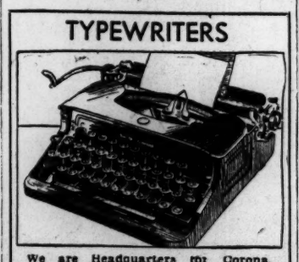
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Carved wedding ring with alternate blossom and baguette design. We sold out completely the first time offered.
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DIAMOND SALON—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

HOOVER HELPED, BORAH SAYS, BY SMITH ON BEER

Says Governor's Newark Speech Insult to Dry Voters of Country

NAMPA, Ida., Oct. 26 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, declared in an address here yesterday that a speech Monday night by Mr. Alfred E. Smith was "one of the most effective speeches yet made in this campaign for Mr. Hoover."

Senator Borah asserted the former New York Governor, in an address at Newark, N. J., had proposed to "leave the dry states overrun by the liquor traffic."

Speaking before a gathering in the Northwest Nazarene College auditorium here, Mr. Borah said that Mr. Smith, in his address in Newark, subordinated all other questions to the one question:

"Give us beer, give us something to drink."

"What a magnificent political creed," the Senator said.

"One of the most effective speeches yet made in this campaign for Mr. Hoover was made last night (Monday) by the distinguished ex-Governor of New York, Mr. Smith," Senator Borah said.

"Many sincere men and women have been in doubt in this campaign owing to the attitude of both parties on the liquor question. But Governor Smith removed that doubt with a vast number of people. He denounced as bigots, cranks, hypocrites and intellectual crooks all who are not in favor of tearing down all barriers against the return of the liquor traffic. He says to them in so many words, there is no place for you in the Democratic Party.

"The millions of sincere and patriotic men and women who would control the liquor traffic, who fear the return of the saloon, who believe in protecting the American home, these people he denounced in most unmeasured terms as a bunch of bigots and cranks who should belong in the Hoover camp. He said in effect if you have been in any doubt we now invite you to get out. Your presence, your influence are not wanted.

Issues Drowned in Beer

"In this remarkable speech all other questions were subordinated to the one question, give us beer, give us something to drink. What a magnificent political creed! There is nothing in his speech as reported here about protecting the dry states. He would leave them where they were, overrun by the liquor traffic in other states. There is nothing in his speech about preventing the return of the saloon. He would apparently permit that miniature hell on earth to return to American life.

"What he says in effect is that his party demands a return to the good old days when there was a saloon on every corner and when the saloonkeeper was the political boss in every precinct.

"Here is the creed, here is the program outlined by this distinguished leader. If this program is adopted it means we are to return as we were in 1914 — the dry states can protect themselves, the saloon can come back.

"There never has been in this country a more sincere, conscientious and courageous body of men and women than those who have been fighting and are still fighting the liquor evil. They may be in error as to the best way to treat the subject. They may be wrong as to the best method of dealing with the subject. That is a matter of argument, a matter of debate. But to denounce as hypocrites and moral delinquents those who have sought in every way to eliminate this curse from society is nothing less than startling.

"He does not present to the country the question of how to deal with the liquor traffic, how to protect the dry states, how to prevent the return of the saloon. He presents the naked proposition of a return to the evils beyond the power of human language to describe."

No Time for Gloom

In another speech here Senator Borah, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, took issue with the statement of Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, that our present economic difficulties were so vast, so unlimited, that he could not see through to the end nor tell what ultimately would result.

"That is rather a sad picture to come from so high and so responsible a source," said Senator Borah. "He further stated in effect that the cause of our present difficulties could not be foreseen and that really the causes were yet unknown. I hesitate to differ with the Governor of the Bank of England and I would not do so if I did not have the authority of the governor of the Bank of England himself to justify my difference of view.

"Mr. Norman appeared as a witness before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency on March 29, 1926, and there he said:

"'The immediate effect of the announcement that the Indian Government contemplated the sale of a large quantity of silver would be to throw out of gear the exchanges with China, and for a time, to paralyze trade with that country. There would be a tremendous disturbance of internal prices in China, a shock to public confidence and, I should fear, unwise and panicky attempts to get out of the difficulty by resort to what, in present circumstances, would, I think, be unsuitable to China, namely, a gold exchange standard.

"'All those things would react upon this country very seriously. I think that one has also to bear in mind the interaction between gold and silver prices. There is a reaction upon gold prices when an extreme rise or fall takes place in the value of silver, which is none the less serious because it is indirect and not very apparent on the surface.

Would Have World-Wide Effect

"'The consequential changes in prices generally and in trade conditions which would be produced, the disturbance of the world's economic peace and confidence, the interference with the long-established social habits of the people of India in the use of silver, the shock to the reliance of a great country like China upon silver as a medium of currency and a common store of value, could not fail to have important effects upon the gold prices of countries in Europe and indeed in America.'

"If these able gentlemen who are so blue, so discouraged, spreading gloom over all the earth," continued Senator Borah, "would summon their courage and come to grips with the real problems which confront us, in other words, if they would help undo what was done, we would find our way out of this depression. We seem to have reached a point where our energies and our courage are simply paralyzed.

"Let us snap out of this gloom, realize our awful condition, but realize it with a courage to undo what brought it on. In the presence of the mistakes of the Versailles Treaty, of reparations, of debts, of the demonetization of silver in the Orient, of political interference with trade and commerce, we seem paralyzed with fear and doubt, whereas we ought to recognize the task and go to it."

It May Lead to the Presidency

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE "BOSS" WILL TEACH YOU THE ROPES

Getting Into Politics Is Easy But Keeping In Is Not So Easy Says One Who Knows the Game

(Continued from Page 1)

him at once by his Christian name, "which is Bill."

Grover Cleveland left on record the manner of his entrance upon politics, saying that before he reached his majority he "had begun work in the capacity of what would now be called a practical politician. I had no aspirations to be a boss, if either the word or the thing had then been known. . . . I began as a boy the work of distributing ballots standing alongside the veterans of my party."

Start Is Easy Enough

Probably that is the best way to win admittance to political circles in a city or small town. It is easy for the young voter to learn the names of the managers of his party in his own residence district. This is, of course, on the theory that he has determined to be a party man, and has chosen his party.

As to this question of party membership and of the comparative value of independence, I shall write more fully in another article. But supposing the young voter to be ambitious. His first task will be to make the acquaintance of the committeemen in his ward or senatorial district. That job is easy. Remember that what the political leader, however limited his district, wants most is followers.

When you get far enough along to demand some "recognition," you may become a problem and a nuisance, but at the outset you will be welcomed with open arms. Tell him of your willingness to serve and await orders. While waiting, try to extend your acquaintance in your neighborhood as much as possible. If there are conditions that require correction—a broken sidewalk, too few lights on the street, a lack of police protection—volunteer to carry the case to the committeeman.

Don't tell anyone you are "going in for politics," but if a situation exists which requires a political remedy, try your best to get it applied. People will soon enough come to recognize you as a fellow with political influence, and will both try to avail themselves of it, and build it up. Of course, if there is a ward club, you must join it and build up a following among its members.

Be Glad of Any Bone

When the great man of the ward or district does call on you it is pretty likely to be some petty and disagreeable service he will ask. Perhaps some question is to be settled at the polls and you will be asked to call on voters, or to phone them, explaining it. Or perhaps you will be asked to take your car election day and bring dilatory voters to the polling place. Or you may be asked to poll your district on the candidacy of some individual.

But whatever is asked, do it; and do it cheerfully. In a democracy, politics is autocratic. Somebody must command and you may be sure that the local magnate who gives you your instructions gets his from higher up in quite as peremptory a way.

James G. Blaine made his entrance upon politics through journalism and as editor of the Kennebec Journal was sent to the first convention of the Republican Party as a delegate.

William H. Taft found in law the entrance way to politics. In his earlier days his masterful physique was one of his political assets and his biographers chronicle at least two instances of his proving his worth as a watcher at the polls by thrashing ruffians who would tamper with the sanctity of the ballot.

Talked Himself Into It

Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, like Bryan, entered through the ivory gate of oratory. He had made his mark as a political speaker when an opportunity came to make the race for United States Senator. He entered and won—his first political endeavor thus meeting with one of the highest rewards in political life.

Boies Penrose, long "boss" of Pennsylvania and a practitioner of politics very far from the reformer's type, entered the arena as the foe of "the machine" and very quickly became its ruler and beneficiary.

"Al" Smith, like every boy in the lower East Side of New York in his day, was born to politics, and his career was settled for him when the Tammany leader of his district cast an approving eye on him and gave him a small political job.

Richard Croker, and Charles Murphy, the most powerful Tammany leaders of the last half century, entered politics by way of the saloon. Both outgrew that particular assistance, but it was the intimacies with the people in their respective districts springing from the possession of a saloon that gave each one of them his start.

Creep Before You Walk

It is apparent, therefore, that there are many gateways which open into the field of politics. Except in extraordinary cases, the best, and perhaps the most honorable, method of approach is through early service as a watcher at the polls, as an election clerk, or as a willing helper to the political managers in getting out the vote.

The initial stages are apt to be disagreeable, embarrassing and burdensome. However, the entrance upon almost any calling is subject to these same conditions. With a foot on the ladder, the young man seeking political advancement can go far. The qualities which he should always endeavor to manifest are prompt decisiveness, absolute truthfulness, loyalty to his associates and a devotion to the public well-being.

It might be urged that the latter quality was not altogether evident in the lives and public services of the politicians whose names I have cited in this article. That is probably true. But they possessed the other qualities to such a degree that their associates and supporters winked at their lack of financial integrity in its relations to the public service.

Unhappily, a politician of the baser sort can readily build up a serviceable and devoted machine of his own by serving the immediate interests of his constituents, even at the cost of the general welfare. But, even at that, men of this stripe seldom go far. The great prizes have been won by the men who combine with the gifts of the practical politician the high ideals of a true statesman.

Patriotism Held No Foe of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—There is in reality no real conflict between the ideals of patriotism and those of peace, Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, Eng., said in an address at Bryn Mawr recently. This country can, if it will, lead the world in the crusade for peace, he declared.

"Nationalism is too often translated into terms of hatred of some other people," Lord William said. "No more reason exists for this than for a man to let love of his family make him suspicious of and develop hatred of everyone else. The affections can be expanded to embrace the larger group of humanity as a whole.

"Modern science, inventions and discoveries have broken down national lines to a great extent. We know and understand the other peoples of the earth far better than we did a few years ago. America has the power to lead the world in a crusade for peace if she will. There is enough leadership in America to meet this problem at home and abroad. If the rank and file of people awaken to the possibilities of peace, we will go forward rapidly into a new era."

MILLS DEMANDS THAT ROOSEVELT DEFINE POSITION

Declares Public Entitled to Know Clearly Where He Actually Stands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26—That Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, when he complains of facing a public which appears fearful of what might happen if he is elected, is his own worst enemy by failing to tell where he stands on the important issues was asserted here last night by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, in a Hoover campaign talk.

"The Democratic candidate should not blame others for this state," Mr. Mills said, "for his party and he himself are largely responsible for its existence. He complains of the existence of fears which he himself could in large measure have allayed if he had been willing to grapple with the real issues of this campaign and tell the country where he actually stands. This he has consistently refused to do.

"If Governor Roosevelt wants to dispel this fear and this disturbance let him not spend his time complaining of the tactics of his opponents. Let him rather between now and election day take the people into his confidence and tell them where he really stands and what his program is.

"The reconstruction program, which is already beginning to show results, is Herbert Hoover's answer to the problem of recovery. What is the Governor's?"

Mr. Mills said that even after his Pittsburgh speech no one knows whether Governor Roosevelt "approves or disapproves of the payment of the adjusted service certificates at their face value before maturity. After having dodged that question for three months, when finally public opinion compelled him to say something, he spoke not so as to meet the issue, but so as to sidestep it."

Nor does anyone know, said Mr. Mills, where the Democratic candidate stands on the whole reconstruction program, on poor relief, or on any number of other questions of vital interest.

"Nobody," he said, "knows how recovery is to be had under Governor Roosevelt's leadership, because during the entire course of the present campaign he has failed to outline any plan for dealing with the depression."

Mr. Mills reviewed Governor Roosevelt's recent speech at Pittsburgh, declaring that from the standpoint of its bearing on Treasury matters it was "absurd," and that in his general attitude toward fiscal matters "he makes it only too evident that he has not got a firm grip on the realities of the situation.

"I recognize, given the conditions which existed, how tempting it must have been to conduct a colorless campaign," he continued. "Looking at it purely from the standpoint of political tactics, the reasons are obvious enough. But I speak with all kindness when I say to the Governor that he has no idea to what extent the public mind has been disturbed by this failure of his, in what appears to be a close contest, to come to actual grips with the immediate, rather than the remote, problems of the nation."

REX COMPLETES VOYAGE

GENOA, Italy, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Italian liner Rex completed her maiden voyage to New York and return today, making the eastward crossing in six and a half days.

Edge Says Smith Party Apologist

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 26 (AP)—Mr. Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France, addressing a Republican rally here yesterday, said 95 per cent of former Governor Alfred E. Smith's speech in Newark was devoted to an "explanation of the Democratic disaster in 1928," and 5 per cent to the "possibilities" of Democracy in this campaign.

"Mr. Smith was perhaps wise in adopting that policy," the Ambassador said, "as I am of the opinion that the crowd which met to greet him and do him honor were 95 per cent for Smith and 5 per cent for Roosevelt."

Launching into an attack on Governor Roosevelt's campaign promises, Mr. Edge asserted the Democratic nominee is "hedging" on the "more or less concrete pledge" regarding a reduction of the tariff.

ALABAMA RETAINS WARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Despite a wave of economy the Alabama Legislature still believes in conserving the State's wild life. Gov. B. M. Miller had proposed that the State abolish the offices of 50 game wardens costing $100,000 a year, leaving the enforcement of the game and fish laws to the sheriffs of the counties. The Legislature turned thumbs down on this, holding that the sheriffs do not have time to follow up game law violations.

VOTE--Issues Before Electorate

WISCONSIN, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA and OTHER STATES

Voters in Wisconsin, Nebraska and North Dakota will vote not only for various national, state and county officers but will pass on several important questions.

In Wisconsin, four proposed amendments to the state constitution will be submitted to the voters. The first of these propositions, is entitled "Repeal of Minimum of $5000 for Governor's Salary"; the second, "Repeal of Salary of Lieutenant-Governor"; third, "Impeachments by Assembly vs. House of Representatives," and fourth, "Municipal Indebtedness for Public Utilities, Article XII, Sec. 1."

In Nebraska a number of important questions will be submitted to the voters in the Nov. 8 election.

In North Dakota, the electors will vote on a referendum seeking repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law.

Voters in several other states will pass on referenda on repeal of state prohibition enforcement acts. The states are Louisiana, California, Oregon, Michigan, Washington, Colorado, New Jersey and Arizona. In Wyoming and Connecticut the voters will be confronted by advisory referenda on repeal of national prohibition.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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10 TITLE GAMES IN THE SOUTH

Alabama P. I. Making Great Bid for Conference Football Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 26—Old rivalries and championship matches will vie for attention on Saturday, when 20 member teams face each other in 10 Southern Conference battles. That ultimate object of all teams in the big family, the championship, will hang in the balance pending returns from six of the tilts. The fast-stepping Alabama Polytechnic Institute eleven, heading with assurance toward the top, tackles a worthy foe in Ole Miss at Mongomery and will have to put up its best front to maintain its successful march. Powerful Tennessee entertains W. W. Wade's Duke team in Knoxville and should receive a thorough test from the heavy Carolinians.

Enjoying the fruits of three hard-earned conference victories, Virginia Polytechnic goes forth to battle Washington and Lee at Lexington. Except for the intense traditional rivalry, V. P. I. would be an easy choice to maintain its unbroken string and take its place as the first seaboard college in several years with a serious championship threat. Louisiana, undefeated in the circle, should maintain a clean slate against Sewanee. Vanderbilt, while temporarily out of the running due to a tie with Tulane, can stay within hailing distance of the title by winning from a tough Georgia Technology team at Nashville. Such games as the North Carolina State-North Carolina and Virginia Military Institute-Maryland tilts bring forth battles to the bitter end and past performances mean nothing in such affrays. Mississippi State travels to Bloomington to play Indiana in the only intersectional meeting on the bill. The southern lads will meet an old friend in Coach Hayes, now leading the Hoosiers, but formerly tutor to the Aggies.

Twenty-five thousand people saw Tulane, undefeated by a Conference foe since the middle of the 1928 season, take a 19-to-7 beating from a brilliant Alabama Polytechnic Institue eleven in New Orleans Saturday. Outcharging a heavier Tulane team, the pupils of Coaches C. A. Wynne and Roger Kiley added individual brilliance and cleverness to their play to give Auburn its first outstanding victory in 10 years of gridiron misfortune. Displaying all the speed and drive common to the Notre Dame system, the Alabamians sent the vaunted Tulane line back on its heels as the remarkable Capt. James F. Hitchcock '33, half, produced one of the most magnificent exhibitions of running, passing, and kicking ever seen on an American gridiron. Running with such cleverness and perfect timing that there was seldom a hand to touch him the blond flash scored two touchdowns for Auburn, was instrumental in the third and placed his kicks so accurately in the second half that Tulane had little opportunity to score.

Auburn Scores in First

Auburn scored in the first period and halted a Tulane drive when Hitchcock took a Tulane pass, shoe-top high, thrown by D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, and raced 60 yards to score. Tulane quickly evened the count when Zimmerman shot a lateral pass to Floyd Roberts '34, half, and the latter cut back over left tackle for 32 yards and a touchdown. Auburn went ahead in the second period after Hitchcock, back to punt, received a bad pass from center and with no alternative and his men down field to cover the run, sprinted 63 yards to score. The third and final Auburn touchdown came in the same quarter when W. E. Phipps '34, half, dashed 25 yards off left tackle to the Tulane 37-yard mark and the Alabamians drove steadily through the left side of the Green Wave line, with M. P. Talley '34, fullback, crashing through for the score.

Auburn's line, led by the towering D. W. Ariail '34 at end, played flawlessly. F. G. McCollum '34 at tackle was exceptional, while a sophomore end, W. V. Fenton '35, replacing the great little R. P. Grant '33, who went out on the first play, shone brilliantly. With little opportunity to display his wares, Zimmerman was great in defeat, and his mate, Roberts, did some unusual running. W. P. Lodrigues '33, center, was outstanding in the Tulane line.

Another undefeated eleven, V. P. I., won an equally surprising victory over a strong Kentucky team with a 7-to-0 triumph at Blacksburg. Undefeated in four previous Conference tilts, Kentucky was eliminated from immediate championship consideration while the Gobblers stepped rapidly to the front. The only score of the game came late in the third period when A. E. Seamon '33, end, completed a 19-yard pass at the Kentucky 4-yard stripe and W. D. Holsclaw '35, sophomore half, went the remaining four yards in three bucks. The game was largely a spectacular punting duel, with the great Ralph Kercheval '34, quarter, kicking for Kentucky, and Holsclaw and C. E. A. Morgan '33, quarter, matching him yard for yard for Virginia. V. P. I. showed a rugged and clever defense in throwing back Kentucky's late running and passing bid for a touchdown.

Vanderbilt Beats Georgia

Vanderbilt gained added prestige by fighting its way through to a 12-to-6 victory over Georgia at Nashville. Vanderbilt used a tricky shift to march 55 yards downfield for its first score in the third period with W. C. Roberts '33, star halfback, plunging through left guard for six yards and a touchdown. Georgia tied the score in the fourth quarter when J. C. Grant '35, substitute half, went back to kick, fuggled the ball momentarily, and then raced 70 yards behind unusual interference to the goal. Aided b a penalty Vanderbilt broke the tie in a 75-yard march with Roberts circling end for the final eight yards.

North Carolina State stayed in the Conference race by toppling Florida 17 to 6 at Tampa. A clever offense which Florida was unable to solve, coupled with excellent kicking, kept the Wolf Pack in the lead all the way. State scored in the second period when the sophomore flash, Ray Rex '35, half, took a 17-yard pass from Robert McAdams '35, half, for a touchdown. A terrific line attack sent E. J. Cumiskey '34, full, across in the final period, and R. J. McQuage '34, quarter, completed the scoring with a field goal.

Georgia Technology showed unexpected power in humbling North Carolina, 43 to 14, in Chapel Hill. Long runs and passes were a feature with a 63-yard end run by L. F. Barron '33 for a touchdown, and an 85-yard dash to the goal line by W. B. Peterson '34, substitute quarter, on an intercepted pass, providing the big thrills.

V. M. I. Wins Unexpectedly

Downtrodden V. M. I. gained an unexpected victory by the odd score of 6 to 4 in its traditional game with Virginia at Lexington. The Cadet score came in the second period when Quarterback W. E. Smith '34 tossed a pass to G. G. Minor '34, who ran 34 yards for a touchdown. Smith protected the V. M. I. lead by yielding two safeties in the final period. Bargaining for a practice game, Alabama found Mississippi a tough morsel, but finally won, 24 to 13, at Tuscaloosa. Capt. J. L. Cain '33, full, ran 51 yards for an Alabama touchdown before being removed from the game. In their big annual battle at Columbia on Thursday South Carolina defeated Clemson 14 to 0. H. D. Willard '34, end, put his team in the lead when he fell on a ball behind the goal line that was previously touched by the Clemson safety man.

In games with teams outside the Conference Tennessee used practically the entire squad to run through little Maryville 60 to 0. L. S. U. won a notable victory over an ancient adversary, with B. A. Yates '35, sensational young fullback, doing most of the heavy work, when Arkansas was defeated 14 to 0 at Shreveport. Maryland won a handy 24-to-7 victory over St. John's. Sewanee was fortunate to get a scoreless tie with T. P. I., while little William & Mary defeated Washington & Lee 7 to 0 on a 30-yard pass. Duke showed power on Friday by winning 9 to 0 from strong Wake Forest. N. O. Laney '34, half, ran 60 yards for a touchdown and the added distinction of being the first man to score on Wake Forest this year. The schedule for Oct. 29 follows:

Alabama vs. Kentucky, Lexington; Alabama P. I. vs. Miss., Montgomery; Clemson vs. Davidson, Davidson; Duke vs. Tennessee, Knoxville; Florida vs. Georgia, Athens; Georgia Tech vs. Vandervilt, Nashville; L. S. U. vs. Sewanee, Baton Rouge; Maryland vs. Virginia M. P. I., Richmond; Mississippi State vs. Indiana, Bloomington; North Carolina vs. N. C. State, Chapel Hill; South Carolina vs. Tulane, New Orleans; Virginia vs. St. John's, Charlottesville; Virginia P. I. vs. Washington & Lee, Lexington, Va.

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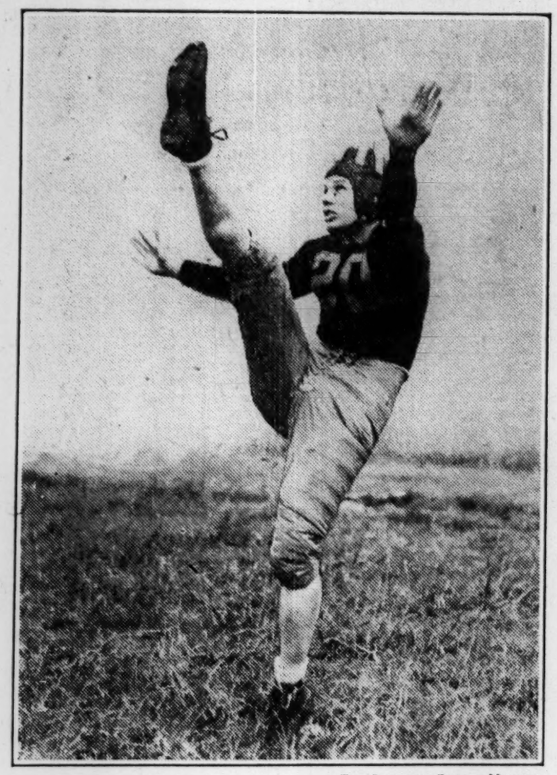

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPT. JAMES F. HITCHCOCK '33
Alabama Polytechnic Institute Football Team.

TWO TEAMS ARE TIED FOR LEAD

BIG SIX FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	2	0	0	32	12	1.000
Oklahoma	2	0	0	41	19	1.000
Kansas State	1	0	1	38	20	.500
Kansas	1	0	2	38	41	.333
Missouri	0	1	1	0	25	.000
Iowa State	0	1	2	6	38	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 26—Nebraska, still undefeated in defense of the Big Six Conference football championship, is to be attacked by one of its strongest rivals, Kansas State, at Lincoln, Neb., Saturday. Three other members of the circuit engage outsiders, while Iowa State indulges in an open date. This appears to be in preparation for Kansas State the Saturday following.

Oklahoma, which disputes the leadership with the Cornhuskers, each having won two Conference combats, engages a formidable rival in Oklahoma A. & M., the affair to be staged at Stillwater, the latter's stronghold. Missouri, having played a scoreless tie with Iowa State, looks for easier going when Washington appears here this week-end. Kansas visits St. Louis.

Nebraska proved too speedy and versatile for Kansas last week, winning by a score of 20 to 6. Two small but fast stepping halfbacks—C. H. Staab '34 and Chris Mathis '33—eluded Kansas tacklers for touchdowns in the first period, while B. E. Masterson '34 scored the place kicks. G. H. Sauer '34, fullback, earned the third touchdown, intercepting a desperate last minute Jayhawker pass and dashing 25 yards to the goal.

Kansas State still looks strong, though defeated, 20 to 13, by the powerful Oklahoma outfit. The Manhattan eleven pounded out a 13-to-7 lead in the second period and were beaten by the Sooners' desperate passing to win in the last quarter. As usual R. M. Graham '34, and Dougal Russell '33, quarterback, led the K. S. C. attack, each scoring a touchdown. Nebraska defeated Kansas State, 6 to 3, last year.

Oklahoma's ability to come from behind made a thriller out of the game with Kansas State. The Sooners scored in the first period, R. L. Dunlap '34, quarterback, passing to W. N. Panze '34, for a 20-yard gain, and the latter sprinting 15 yards for a touchdown. Passes likewise scored in the final period, A. D. Walker '33, substitute halfback, and Dunlap being on the receiving end. Dunlap kicked two after-points. Facing the Oklahoma Aggies this week-end, the Sooners may have their hands full, not merely because the Aggies look strong as a result of the 14-to-6 victory over Oklahoma City University last Friday, but because this game with the state university is regarded as traditionally the biggest on their schedule and is always a hard battle. These teams last year played a scoreless tie.

Missouri showed improvement in the 0-to-0-game with Iowa State. The Tigers gained 209 yards from scrimmage compared to 88 for the Cyclones, and had the advantage in first downs, 12 to 6. Three times in the second period they were inside the 18-yard line, and once on the 7-yard line, where the Iowa State defense stiffened and stopped them. C. G. Johanningmeir '33, halfback, C. Houston, fullback, and W. T. Hatfield '34, halfback, were able to make good gains repeatedly but not in scoring zone. The Tigers, going against Washington, which defeated Grinnell College, 14 to 0, have a good chance to win for the first time this season.

Hard pressed Kansans made a number of mistakes in the Nebraska game; but they should get back into clicking form again this week. St. Louis can hardly be expected to trap the Jayhawkers as the Cornhuskers did. The Kansas touchdown last week was earned by a drive from their own 20-yard line, with a tricky offensive, in which C. H. Smith '33, quarterback, and E. H. W. Schaake '33, halfback, faked passes and punts which turned into runs. A few passes made good the threats and finally a pass, Shaake to G. E. Hanson '33, end, scored.

NORTH AMERICAN CO. 12 MONTHS' EARNINGS EQUAL $2.42 SHARE

North American Company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932 net income of $18,992,252 after depreciation, taxes, and other charges, equal after preferred dividends to $2.42 a share on average common shares outstanding during the period. In the preceding 12 months net income of $25,210,221 was equal after preferred dividends to $3.64 a share on average common shares.

Balance for common dividends is a decrease of 26.58 per cent from that for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931. Depreciation reserves equal 12.80 per cent of gross earnings for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, compared with 11.32 per cent of gross for the 1931 period.

GEIS SUCCEEDS FITZPATRICK

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26 (AP)—Matthew Geis has been appointed to succeed Keene Fitzpatrick as head coach of Princeton's track and field team. Geis, coach at Lawrenceville (N. J.) school for nine years, came to Princeton in the fall of 1931 as Fitzpatrick's assistant. Fitzpatrick, trainer of Princeton athletes for 22 years, resigned last week. Geis will be assisted by Earl Martineau, line coach of Princeton's football team.

FOULKE AND TIERS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26—William G. Foulke 2d '34 of White Marsh, Penna., and Lindley W. Tiers '34 of Cooperstown, N. Y., captured the Princeton University doubles fall tennis championship yesterday when they defeated James S. Goodwin '35 of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Edward H. Whitehead '35 of Trenton, 6—2, 7—5.

FRANCE SWEEPS HOCKEY SERIES

LONDON, Oct. 26 (By Canadian Press)—France last night made a clean sweep of its series of international ice hockey matches against a team representing England, taking the final match of a three-game series, 2 to 1. France won the two other games of the series, which were played last week.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 26—Hercules Powder Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $538,587 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with $1,087,886 in the like 1931 period. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit was $238,371, compared with $351,783 in the September quarter of 1931.

Coaches Hear New Basketball Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Some 800 basketball coaches and officials gathered last night in the Hotel McAlpin to listen to a discussion of the drastic rule changes that will go into effect when the 1932-33 cage season gets under way. The new rules were interpreted by L. W. St. John and Oswald Tower of the joint rules committee before the largest gathering ever to attend the annual meeting.

A number of rule changes, many of them minor, have been made. The more important are the new 10-second edict, the new pivot rule and the blocking and face guarding changes.

The 10-second rule requires the offending team to advance the ball beyond the middle of the court within 10 seconds or lose the ball. This change was made at the proposal of several coaches, and in an effort to speed up the game. The virtual elimination of the pivot play will also help to make play faster, and end stalling. The new rules say that the ball may be held only three seconds on the pivot play, the penalty being loss of the ball. This applies only while the pivot is in force in the foul circle, however.

For the first time blocking has been defined and face guarding has been placed in a distinct category instead of being included under a more general rule.

COLUMBIA INVESTIGATING

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—In compliance with a suggestion made by four alumni trustees, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University yesterday appointed a committee to investigate the athletic situation at the university. Dr. Butler made no comment on reports laid before him that "members of the football squad were shown favoritism," merely remarking he was "very glad" to appoint the committee and thanking the trustees "in advance for this service to the college and the university." The action was taken as a result of a conference between Dr. Linsley R. Williams, senior alumni trustee, who asked for appointment of the committee, and the editors of the Columbia Spectator, undergraduate publication. Dr. Williams was named chairman of the committee, which will report its findings to President Butler.

CANADIENS REFUSE PERMISSION

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (AP)—Request to waive territorial rights and permit the National Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal to enter a team in the Canadian-American Hockey League was denied yesterday by the Canadiens hockey club of the National League. The Canadiens and Montreal Maroons, members of professional hockey's "big league," share the organized hockey territorial rights here and the consent of both is necessary before a member of any other affiliated league may operate in Montreal. The refusal of the Canadiens was the second in recent months. A short time ago Canadiens decided against a similar request from another Montreal group.

WILLIAMS WINS CYCLE RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—The twenty-eighth Beverley-to-Perth cycle race was won this year by J. Williams. The distance is 112 miles, and Williams' time was 6h. 17m. 3s. W. Bonser (44m.) came second, and W. Pender (20m.) third. There were 57 nominations and 52 started. A Hargrave (10m.) completed the distance in the fastest time, namely, 5h. 50m. 3-5s. The Beverley road to Perth is a difficult one to race upon, being hilly, with deep gullies and sharp curves.

LANCASHIRE FANS HAPPY

Ten Clubs of That District Hold Leading Places in Rugby League

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Team	W	D	L	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
York	7	1	2	158	88	15
Swinton	7	0	2	148	64	14
Broughton Rangers	7	0	3	110	62	14
Salford	6	1	2	139	53	13
St. Helens Recr'tion	5	2	2	145	70	12
Hull Kingston Rovers	6	0	4	137	85	12
Hunslet	6	0	3	124	79	12
Oldham	6	0	3	145	101	12
Warrington	6	0	3	124	90	12
Barrow	5	1	3	146	80	11
St. Helens	5	1	3	140	115	11
Leeds	5	1	3	121	103	11
Wigan	5	0	4	146	141	10
Widnes	5	0	5	123	129	10

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26—The Lancashire lads and lassies (ay and the olduns as well) are highly pleased with the appearance of the Rugby League championship standing this week for it shows 10 of Lancashire's 13 clubs in the first 14 places. Yorkshire's consolation lies in providing a new leader in York, which Saturday beat Wakefield Trinity by a substantial margin of 29 points to 11 and as a consequence has taken the place of Broughton Rangers. The latter would not have lost the top position if it had not succumbed to Swinton. The Rangers' bustling forwards were firmly held and Swinton's superiority at halfback explains the winners' score of 12 points to 0.

If the Lancashire clubs in general have cause for rejoicing Manchester's three—Swinton, Broughton and Salford—are entitled to particular jubilation. For never before has this trio been placed simultaneously in the first four places. Salford has the best fly half in the league in a Welshman, Jackson, and Saturday this man gave them the winning score against Warrington.

Now no club in competition is without at least one win this season, for Bramley, which carried this unenviable distinction, managed to scrape home by one point against Keighley. Each of these sides stands credited with one victory and they fill the last two places in the standing.

The clashes between Leeds and Hunslet are always expected to provide thrills and Saturday's game justified such anticipation. Sixteen points to 15 was the final score in favor of the Leeds men who at one time were 11 points ahead.

The biggest win on Saturday was Barrow over Oldham to the tune of 26 to 0.

The professional Rugby phenomenon, peculiar to the north of England, provides quite a varied program for the followers. The league championship, which runs right through the season, and the cup tournament, which is a "knockout" affair, are the two chief competitions and, in addition, there are one or two international games, the intercounty championship and tournaments for the Lancashire and Yorkshire cups. The last named trophies have broken into a continuity league program already and have provided no big surprises. Six of the first-round matches have been decided in Lancashire, seven in Yorkshire and the cupholders came through safely in each case.

In Yorkshire, Huddersfield, winner in 1931, beat Featherstone Rovers 20 to 10, but Salford, possessor of the Lancashire trophy, experienced great difficulty with Rochdale Hornets and was held to a draw, subsequently winning the replay.

Unsuccessful finalists of last season also passed into the second round. Swinton, which was Salford's opponent in the deciding match of 1931, coasted straight through on a bye, and Hunslet, which lost last season's final in Yorkshire by the margin of only two points, beat Bramley with ease. Leeds, holder of the Rugby League Cup, trounced Dewsbury, 13 to 5, but York, present leader in the standing, could only just scrape through against Hull Kingston Rovers.

MISS GLUTTING WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CALDWELL, N. J., Oct. 26—Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, yesterday turned in cards of 41 and 40, which, added to her first day score of 84, gave her first place in the Women's New Jersey Golf Association's fall golf tourney, played at the Green Brook Country Club. Mrs. Peter Van Vlaanderen of Ridgewood had the second best score, 11 strokes above the winner's aggregate of 165. Mrs. G. R. Griffith of Green Brook won the 36-hole net prize with 160.

CASE WINS TENNIS TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Joseph McF. Case '33 of Landsdowne, and University of Pennsylvania tennis captain, won the university fall tennis championship yesterday, defeating G. Frederick Roll '34 of Abington in a match that went to five sets, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. The freshman championship went to Paul A. Wehr, former captain at Mercersburg Academy, when he defeated William Bropston of Salisbury, Conn., 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Santa Paula Wins At Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26 (AP)—Amid clouds of locusts which 25 peons, armed with rags, branches and noise makers, sought vainly to dispel, Santa Paula, the defending champion, won the first game of the Argentine open polo championship, 15 to 7, from the international La Pampa team, yesterday.

Two members of the invading United States squad, Seymour Knox and J. C. "Cocie" Rathborne, played on the La Pampa four, but could make little headway against Santa Paula, which was better mounted and showed better team play in addition to having two of Argentina's best players, José Reynal and Manuel Andrada. Rathborne made great efforts for his team, but the Argentines, who won the United States open title in 1931, completely eclipsed their opponents.

The "baby" of the Santa Paula team—Martin Reynal—was the individual star of the game with nine goals to his credit. Playing at No. 1, he put his brother's and Andrada's long feeder shots between the goal posts unerringly. Throughout the game Santa Paula had the longer hitting.

Rathborne was even more outstanding among the La Pampa players. From his position at back he scored five goals, one on a long angle shot from a third of the way down the field that was the day's longest drive. The summary:

SANTA PAULA	LA PAMPA
No. 1—Martin Reynal	Seymour Knox
2—Luis Nelson	Alfredo Benitz
3—José Reynal	Alfredo Pena
Back—Manual Andrada	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Santa Paula 15, La Pampa 7. Goals—Martin Reynal 9, Nelson 2, José Reynal 2, Andrada 2 for Santa Paula; Rathborne 5, Pena, Knox for La Pampa.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lloyd W. Harris, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lloyd W. Harris, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Florence Stevens, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Nellie M. Harris, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Bathilda Covill, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Edith A. McCarthy,
Mrs. Mary Blanch Jones, Bristol, Eng.
Mrs. Alice L. W. Horton, Woonsocket, R. I.
Mrs. Theresa Jacobson, Cedarhurst, L. I. N. Y.
Henry L. Jacobson, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Jack Sals, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Norman Grain, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Clyde Clark, Battle Creek, Mich.
Clyde Clark, Battle Creek, Mich.

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See Rialto Rice Weave at important style leader stores; such as

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Birmingham, Ala.	Louis Pizitz Dry Goods Co.	Newark, N. J.	Kresge Department Store.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	John David—2 stores.	New Orleans, La.	Leon Godchaux Clothing Co., Ltd.
Chicago, Ill.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	New York, N. Y.	John David—9 stores.
Cincinnati, Ohio	The Mabley & Carew Co.	Norfolk, Va.	W. G. Swartz Co., Inc.
Cleveland, Ohio	The Halle Bros. Co.	Oakland, Calif.	Whitthorne & Swan.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Wolf & Dessauer Co.	Panama, R. P.	Eisenmann & Eleta Co., Inc.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Pomeroy's, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.	John Wanamaker
Indianapolis, Ind.	The Wm. H. Block Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Kaufmann Department Store, Inc.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Kohn-Furchgott Co.	Pottsville, Pa.	Pomeroy's, Inc.
Reading, Pa.	Pomeroy's, Inc.		
Richmond, Va.	Jacobs & Levy.		
Rochester, N. Y.	National Clothing Co.		
St. Louis, Mo.	Stix, Baer & Fuller Co.		
San Francisco, Calif.	Hale Bros. Stores, Inc.		
Scranton, Pa.	Samter Brothers Co.		
Springfield, Mass.	Forbes & Wallace, Inc.		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Pomeroy's, Inc.		
Winnipeg, Canada	The T. Eaton Co., Ltd.		

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*KEENE, N. H. 22 Main Street
*WATERBURY, CONN. 145 East Main Street
*LOWELL, MASS. 52 Central Street
*SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 204 Worthington Street
*PORTLAND, ME. 17 Monument Square
*NASHUA, N. H. 147 Main Street
*BRIDGEPORT, CONN. 1284 Main Street
*PROVIDENCE, R. I. 195 Weybosset Street
*HARTFORD, CONN. 192 Asylum Street
*HAVERHILL, MASS. 45 Merrimack Street
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BRITISH PRESS FAVORS COMMON POLICY IN EAST

Action With United States in Manchurian Case Gains Support

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A growing public demand for a common Anglo-American policy in the Far East is increasingly apparent in Great Britain today.

The report of the Lytton Commission has had a notably favorable reception in London and it is already clear that the several weeks' delay, requested by Japan before the League discusses the report, is serving to crystallize British opinion in favor of its conclusions.

While the position of the National Government still remains unannounced, the views of the most influential sections of the British press are now more strongly in support of joining with America in seeking to maintain respect for treaty obligations in Manchuria than at any time during the Sino-Japanese conflict.

A significant sign of the movement of British opinion is the latest editorial reference to the Manchurian crisis in the Sunday Observer which until the issuance of the Lytton report maintained a marked sympathy with the Japanese position.

Joint Moral Leadership

"The spirit of the report," the Observer now writes, "encourages the willing coöperation of all concerned. It happens that Great Britain holds a peculiar position, and connot escape a peculiar responsibility, in the Far East. Her prestige is great. She has an opportunity for a joint moral leadership with the United States in this matter, such as may produce incalculable good. The report indicates the practical lines that such leadership should pursue."

An outspoken welcome to the Stimson doctrine for nonrecognition of the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchukuo is held out by all the English weeklies with the lone exception of the ultra right-wing Saturday Review. Strongly urging that the League of Nations should declare Japan a violator of the Covenant, the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg pact, the Week-End Review declares: "If Japan is allowed, after the Lytton Report, to 'get away with it' in Manchuria the last chance of disarment will have gone, a conflict of world proportions will have been set in train for the future in the Far East, and into the bargain American good will toward this country will have been lost at a moment when it can be of decisive advantage to us in helping toward settlement of debts and allied problems."

United Action Essential

The Spectator, like the Statesman and Nation, and Time and Tide, is convinced that unity between Great Britain, the United States and France over the Manchurian issue is essential to the ultimate preservation of peace in Europe as in the Far East.

"The Lytton report," writes the Spectator, "must inevitably array in solid unison the principal states in the League, and with them the principal state outside the League, the United States of America, which has throughout the Manchurian controversy expressed itself more strongly than any League state—much more strongly in particular than Great Britain.

"If, as the American Government and people manifestly hope, Great Britain, the United States and France—all of them signatories of the Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power Treaty, two of them signatories of the Covenant and the third out-covenanting the Covenant on this particular issue—stand fast together in insistence that the rule of force shall not be recognized and that the rule of law must be vindicated at any cost, then a principle whose betrayal would fling the world back into anarchy may yet be saved. For Britain and America and France will not stand alone. There is no country in the world—certainly not Soviet Russia, of which the Lytton report speaks with studied respect—that has shown the smallest sign of justifying Japan's action."

Security on Actual Basis

The development of a policy of full-fledged coöperation between Great Britain, America and France in maintaining the rule of law in Manchuria is in process of negotiation and is today on the verge of success. To the casual newspaper reader these negotiations must at times look like a big diplomatic bargain, with Europe bidding for America's support in preserving security on the Continent and America bidding for Europe's support in preserving security in the Far East.

Such an impression would falsify the true situation, for the convergence of these problems is not deliberate, but fortunate. For both parties they take the problem of peace out of the realm of theory and place it on the plane of immediate fact. The security of peace in the Far East is a problem in actuality for America. The security of peace in Europe is a problem in actuality for Great Britain and France.

These problems, it is becoming increasingly clear, have one solution. America will be assured of European support for preserving the Kellogg pact in the Far East when Europe can be assured of America's support for preserving the Kellogg pact in Europe.

HENRY CABOT LODGE STATUE DEDICATED

A life-sized bronze statue of Henry Cabot Lodge was dedicated today on the front lawn of the Massachusetts State House. The program included music and an oration by Senator David I. Walsh.

The statue was unveiled by George Cabot Lodge, great-grandson of Senator Lodge. Gov. Joseph B. Ely accepted the memorial for the Commonwealth. The presentation was made by Mr. Chester I. Campbell, of the Governor's Council.

OFFICERS BLAMED FOR WRECK

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 (AP)—The master and chief officer of the British freighter Bright Fan were held to be in default, contributing to the loss of their vessel on an iceberg in Hudson Strait, in the judgment of the court of inquiry handed down yesterday. The court held that a proper lookout had not been maintained.

Governor Roosevelt Likens G. O. P. to Four Horsemen

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate, in an address before 15,000 persons here last night, wound up a 3000-mile swing through the middle West, the South and the border states with an appeal for "a new deal" for the people.

The Democratic candidate went to the Book of Revelation for his metaphors and declared that he was waging his campaign against "the four horsemen" of the Hoover Administration. He charged that these had "ridden through the country" with the Republican Party as their spur. He named them as "destruction, delay, deceit and despair."

Departing from his prepared address at one point, Governor Roosevelt said that the Republican Party, after March 4, 1929, "was in complete control of all branches of the Federal Government., i. e., the Executive and the Senate and the House of Representatives—and I might add for good measure the Supreme Court as well."

Governor Roosevelt charged that the Hoover Administration had destroyed American prosperity through permitting encroachment by speculators through the stock market "boom," through the Hawley-Smoot tariff and by lending money abroad, and he rapped hard the Republican stand on prohibition, charging deceit. He declared that the prohibition plank in the Republican platform was "intended to sound wet to the wets and dry to the drys," but that it was "deceiving no one."

Governor Roosevelt reiterated his stand for modification of the Volstead Act to permit states to authorize the manufacture and sale of beer.

Roosevelt's Speech

Governor Roosevelt said in part:

We are approaching the end of this campaign, and I am determined now, as I have been from the beginning, that the people of this country keep before them the fundamental issues of this campaign. To that end, I have refused to be diverted or confused by the misrepresentations of my opponents, the fears of the weak, the madness of the unreasoning. No amount of hysteria on the part of a bankrupt Republican leadership will divert the American people at the eleventh hour from the decision they have already reached.

I am waging a war in this campaign—a frontal attack—an onset—against the "Four Horsemen" of the present Republican leadership:

The horsemen of destruction, delay, deceit, despair.

First the "Horseman of Destruction"; the embodiment of governmental policies so unsound, so inimical to true progress that it has left behind in its trail everywhere economic paralysis, industrial chaos, poverty and suffering. You have heard him clattering down your street.

Echoing down the trail of this first "Horseman" we might imagine the voice of the Book of Revelation saying:

"A measure of wheat for a penny, three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine."

Next comes the "Horseman of Delay"; emblazoned on his banner again the words of the Revelation, "And it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season."

I suppose this is what the Republican leaders mean when they say, "Don't change horses while crossing the stream." What they really mean is: "Don't cross the stream at all."

My friends, the delay that they have practiced is the delay that they want you to adopt when they say, "Give them another term, and maybe they can do better," or, perhaps that inspiring battle cry, "Give us another term and we will not do worse."

No Time for Delay

There is no time for delay when we have been led by these people into the quicksand. It is no time for delay when nearly half of our people cannot purchase the bare necessities for their existence. It is no time for delay when 11,000,000 of honest, industrious and willing men and women are tramping the streets and roads of our country looking for work. It is no time to wait when the prosperity and happiness of this country is at stake.

And we of the Democratic Party will not wait.

The third "Horseman" is the "Horsman of Deceit." It is his purpose to cover the trail of the horsemen of destruction and delay. He tells you things that are not true. He wears a mask. He attempts by misrepresentation and the distortion of facts to blind your eyes, to destroy your sense of direction, to paralyze your power of motion.

He carries a great shield to hide from you the ugly ruin and terror which his comrades have left in their wake.

The fourth "Horseman" is the "Horseman of Despair." He tells you that our Government has no control over conditions that are handled from abroad. He tells you that economic conditions must work themselves out. He tries to close the door of hope in your face.

The first horsemen of destruction suddenly appeared on the scene in a country, the most powerful in the world, with the greatest potentiality in wealth, in natural resources, intelligence, and the efficiency of its people; where starvation and serious unemployment did not exist. Abroad in this land, however, was an unsound spirit of speculation which had been encouraged by the false doctrine of "borrow and buy."

The Horseman of Destruction in the Republican Administration gleefully gave encouragement to this speculation. The presidential candidate in 1928 said unwisely that there would never be another panic in this country, that we were on the eve of the greatest prosperity that we had ever known.

The White House and the Treasury Department issued statements that definitely encouraged and stimulated this speculative boom. They led the people on to certain and disastrous destruction.

There is the record. No partisan words will ever wipe it out. It stands, and the lost savings of millions bid us remember.

The destruction came likewise from the false policy of lending money to backward and crippled countries. The Administration encouraged the policy that sought to open markets in foreign lands through the lending of American money to these countries. This was definitely sponsored by the Republican candidate for President in 1928 and for a time it became a cardinal factor in the policy of his Administration. That it was utterly and entirely unsound I have demonstrated many times. It brought a terrible retribution. This charge which I have made repeatedly in this campaign has never been answered. The State Department presented a laborious alibi which was immediately answered in such a devastating fashion by Senator Glass and other members of the Congress that the State Department has gone fishing ever since.

You will search President Hoover's speeches in vain for any attempt to explain this policy of destruction.

The Horseman of Destruction rode into every town and every county when the Grundy tariff was passed and signed. This horseman was insatiable.

He struck at the crumbling prosperity of the country.

A special session of Congress was called by the President for the declared purpose of "farm relief and limited changes in the tariff." The farmers were denied adequate relief while the President and his Administration raised practically unscalable tariff walls against international trade. This foolish act was done notwithstanding that our tariff already carried unreasonably high rates, in spite of the protest of 30 foreign governments and threats of retaliation. Our doors were closed to our principal European purchasers. Retaliatory walls were erected against us by 40 foreign governments. The President is making no answer to this plain fact when he says, as he did in Des Moines, that there had been retaliatory tariffs before the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act was passed. There were such acts passed before the Hawley-Smoot Act. No one said there were not, but remember, my friends, that eight years before the Hawley-Smoot Act the Republicans had passed the Fordney-McCumber Act, which was itself the cause of retaliation by foreign countries.

After the Hawley-Smoot Act foreign trade throughout the world fell into a condition of stagnation.

Our exports between the passage of the act in June, 1930, and the present time fell off more than 60 per cent. Two hundred and fifty-eight of our factories were established in foreign countries. Our factories are still moving daily—moving abroad. Demand for labor dropped. Our surplus productions excluded from their normal foreign markets were thrown back on the domestic markets to the destruction of commodity prices. The purchasing power of over half of our people was destroyed and demand for products in the domestic market fell, resulting in bankruptcy, foreclosures and unemployment. Every city, every farm knows the fact. Every city and every farm is waiting for Nov. 8 to arrive.

No Such Proposal

My distinguished opponent is declaring in his speeches that I have proposed to injure or destroy the farmers' markets by reducing the tariff on products of the farm. That is silly. Of course I have made no such proposal nor can any speech or statement I have made be so construed. I said in my Sioux City speech in discussing the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930:

"Of course, the excessive, outrageously excessive, rates in that bill must come down, but we should not lower them beyond the point indicated."

The point indicated was that no tariff duty should be lowered to a point where our natural industries would be injured. Again in my Sioux City speech I made the Democratic position plain where I said that negotiated treaties would be accomplished "by consenting to reduce, to some extent, some of our duties in order to secure a lowering of foreign walls that larger measure of our surplus may be sold abroad." Of course it is absurd to talk of lowering tariff duties on farm products. I declared that all prosperity in the broader sense springs from the soil. I promised to endeavor to restore the purchasing power of the farm dollars by making the tariff effective for agriculture and raising the price of his products. I know of no effective excessively high tariff duties on farm products. I do not intend that such duties shall be lowered. To do so would be inconsistent with my entire farm program and every farmer knows it and will not be deceived.

The horseman of delay followed close on the heels of the horseman of destruction. To take action—strong vigorous action—to repair and rebuild destruction is to admit that there has been destruction.

The Republican leaders would never be willing to admit that. And so they delayed. When they should have taken vigorous action to relieve the federal budget of its crushing burden in December, 1929, they failed to do so. Their delay to take action to reduce expenditures continued from year to year, 1929, 1930, 1931.

With regard to unemployment relief their action was the same. Far-sighted people told them long ago that here was a human emergency that demanded action. But they were at all times hoping—guessing—that things would be better and that they would not be brought to a stern reckoning for the consequences for their acts. And so they delayed in providing relief. On this tombstone will be written the words "too late."

My friends, this is one of the most inexcusable actions of the present Administration, and I want to say with all of the emphasis that I can command that the interests of this country were well served by those courageous Democratic members of the House and the Senate who carried on the battle in those days to bring about the adoption of measures of relief—measures to mitigate human suffering and want.

No Steps to Restore

Moreover, the Administration took no steps to restore our foreign markets. While other governments were negotiating special preferential tariff treaties our Administration did nothing. Their leaders are still ridiculing my proposal for action. They still maintain the policy of delay.

The horseman of deceit rides by night. He rode when the Administration told the public that the crash of 1929 was not serious. He rode when he said prosperity was just around the corner. He rode when people were told to buy and invest and continue business as usual. He is riding now, when spokesmen of the Administration misrepresent what I say and what my associates say. Let me illustrate.

The President contends that the danger to our credit structure was due primarily to the failure of the Government to balance its budget. Right now, let's see who is responsible for that failure. After March 4, 1929, the Republican Party was in complete control of all branches of the Government.

The crash came in October, 1929. The President had at his disposal all the instrumentalities of government. From that day to Dec. 31, he did absolutely nothing to remedy the situation. Not only did he do nothing, but he took the position that Congress could do nothing. The deficit in the Treasury continued to increase, but never did he urge that the budget be balanced, until December, 1931, nearly two long years later, when the leaders of the Democratic House announced their determination to balance the budget. Then the President urged that it be done. He was right, but as usual, he was right at the wrong time. He was two years too late.

The passage of the revenue bill was delayed because the President and the Secretary of the Treasury constantly changed their estimates as to the amount of revenue necessary to balance the budget. It will be recalled that on Dec. 3, 1930, President Hoover estimated that on June 30, 1932, the Treasury would have a deficit of only $150,000,000. The people of America now know that on that date the deficit amounted to $3,750,000,000. I care not whether this misleading statemen on the part of the Treasury officials was due to deliberate misrepresentation, or to inefficiency; in either event it must convince thoughtful people of America that the conduct of our fiscal affairs should be placed in the hands of men upon whose financial statements some reliance can be placed. Is it not time for the Treasury in issuing statements as to the condition of our finances to substitute efficiency for inefficiency; candor for deception?

I know that it cannot be successfully contradicted that after the budget estimate was submitted to the last Congress by the President, the Democrats of the House and Senate voted to reduce appropriations for the departments.

Efforts Opposed

I know that the President publicly announced his approval of a policy of economy, but the members of his Cabinet appeared before the committees of Congress and opposed the efforts of the Congress to reduce appropriations of the departments.

When the bipartisan economy committee of the Senate reported a bill of estimated savings of $200,000,000 the President in an address to the Senate asked that that bill be "expeditiously adopted." According to statements made by responsible senators upon the floor of the Senate, the President was responsible for the subsequent introduction of a substitute bill by which the amount of savings was reduced.

Under the provisions of section 209 of the budget act of 1921 the President has specific authority to recommend the elimination and consolidation of bureaus. If he has recommended the consolidation of any bureaus it has certainly escaped my attention. The economy bill gave to him the absolute power to consolidate government activities, such as public health, personnel administration, education, and activities of the war and navy departments. That act was approved June 30, and to this day there has been no consolidation of such activities, and therefore there is no justification for our entertaining the hope of any reorganization of the departments of the Government under his leadership.

Hitlerites' Cup Escapes Lips

★ ★ ★

Reich Fascists in Anomalous Position; See Power Turned to Opponents' Aid

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

While it would be imprudent to venture any forecasts as to the result of the elections in Germany, it is certain that the National Socialists—the Nazis of Herr Adolf Hitler—have been placed in an anomalous position by the assumption of power by Herr Franz von Papen and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher. They have been forced to stand as the champions of parliamentarism and constitutionalism, after developing on antiparliamentary and even illegal lines.

The transformation of this party is curious though not unexpected. It is criticized on the ground that a number of opportunities of seizing power have been neglected and that it has brought the cup near to the lips of its followers only to allow it to be dashed away at the last moment.

It does not follow that the Hitlerites will find the championship of parliamentarism unprofitable. But it is strange that they should be obliged to direct their chief efforts against the Nationalists, who supported the Government, rather than against the Socialists and the Communists, who opposed it. One should always remember that in politics it is not always he who sows who reaps. The Nationalists prepared the way for the Nazis, and the Nazis prepared the way for the Government which they are now obliged to combat.

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Are the Nazis then to be classed as among the parties of the Left or the Right? They appeared to be essentially a party of the Right, but they have been quietly outbidden, and their promised places taken. Now it is being asked if they are not forced to turn to the Left, and to address themselves to the proletariat as against the von Papen Government. At least they seem compelled to seek allies in the Center, which they fought so fiercely.

When, as the largest party after the last elections, they virtually dominated the Reichstag, their votes were cast against the Government, together with those of the Center and the Left. They have opened negotiations with the former Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, whom they helped to overthrow for the benefit of Herr von Papen. Although they must oppose Marxism and Communism, they must also oppose the militarists and the aristocrats of the old régime, who, by a skillful maneuver, supplanted them.

Their situation could not then be more paradoxical. In Germany the middle classes were won over to the Nazis not so much because they had any positive sympathy with the Nazis as because they had a horror of Marxism, represented by the Social Democrats, which had made great headway. But, for these middle classes, a strong government, such as that of Herr von Papen and General von Schleicher, presents just as many elements of reassurance and offers a greater prospect of order. Many of them prefer the Nationalists, who voted for the Government, to the Nazis, who voted against the Government. Thus the Nazis must lose on the Right, and the question is whether they can find sufficient compensation on the Left.

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Therefore they attack what they call the "feudal clique," which has, they pretend, a program of social reaction. But that so-called feudal clique, if it has not hitherto found a parliamentary majority, has the support of President von Hindenburg, the Reichswehr, the Schupos, and the Stahlhelm. It is to be observed that Prince Augustus, who was with the Nazis, is now, like the Crown Prince, with the Stahlhelm.

Moreover, the financiers, capitalists and industrialists, who had helped the movement, show a tendency to withdraw their help, since the present Government serves their purpose. It is freely stated that Herr Hitler showed a lack of judgment and of decision, and menaced without executing. He did not dare to abandon the legality of which he is now the defender. Even the maneuvers of the Reichstag, which after the dissolution showed the "Government of Barons" to be in a minority, finally prove the strength of the Barons and the weakness of the Nazis. In external politics the Government is at least as firm as, and more methodical than, the Nazis.

Whatever happens, however, whether the Nazis are able to surmount the current or not, it is clear that they have given a direction and an impetus to German politics; and, whether excluded or included in the Government, the doctrines they have preached, and the agitations they have provoked, have, in large measure, been adopted by, and turned to the advantage of, the present authorities.

NEUTRALS TRY TO END GRAN CHACO DISPUTE

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 26 (By U. P.)—Neutral powers have within the past few days intensified their pacifist efforts toward settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Gran Chaco boundaries, with indications that progress has been favorable, it was learned here yesterday. Numerous notes have been exchanged between the neutral powers and the foreign offices of both Bolivia and Paraguay.

Paraguayan troops advanced on all sectors yesterday in the Gran Chaco conflict with Bolivia, according to an official announcement here. Fighting was most intense in the areas of Forts Semakley and Saavedra, the former being the scene of a several-day siege by Paraguayan troops, the announcement said. Confidence was expressed that Fort Samakley would be captured by Paraguayans this week.

OIL TRAFFIC GAINS ON SAVANNAH RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Renewed interest in transportation on the Savannah River promises to bring increased trade and expansion to Augusta, as an inland port. The Federal Government is contemplating a nine-foot channel which can be used the year round.

In its present state, the river is to be used to convey the first oil tanker built in Savannah. The boat, which will operate between tidewater and Augusta, will have a capacity of 120,000 gallons, or about 15 carloads. The City Colunci granted the use of city levee property. Wharves and many acres of land adjoining the city have been purchased for the oil terminals.

TITSWORTH TO HEAD ALFRED

ALFRED, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—Trustees of Alfred University have named Dr. Paul E. Titsworth, president of Washington College, Chestertown, Md., to fill the presidency of Alfred when it becomes vacant on July 31, 1933. The resignation of Dr. Boothe C. Davis takes effect on that date. Dr. Titsworth is a graduate of Alfred and was dean here for several years. He has been president of Washington College since 1923.

Holding Company Inquiry Resumed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Resuming its investigation of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation as a part of its inquiry into public utilities ordered by the Senate four years ago, the Federal Trade Commission looked into the acquisition of numerous subsidiaries by the big holding company.

Mr. Robert J. Ryder, a commission agent, testified that when the Union Gas & Electric Company surrendered 181,000 or its shares of common stock to the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company for 185,000 shares of its common stock, the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation placed the cost to it at $40,087,304.

Last week, Mr. Ryder testified that in 1907 there had been "an apparent write-up" of $36,000,000 in the Union Gas & Electric Company's stock. Mr. Robert E. Healy, commission counsel, today asked Mr. Ryder if any of the write-up was reflected in the cost of the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company to the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation. "Yes, about $30,000,000," Mr. Ryder said.

RECORD ORIENTAL TRIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new record for a trip between London and Bombay, India, has been set up by the P. & O. liner Viceroy of India which recently completed the journey in 16 days, 1 hour, 42 minutes, with an average speed of 17.92 knots. This new record is 43 hours fewer than a previous record made by the China, a ship belonging to the same company.

PERE MARQUETTE DEFICIT

Pere Marquette Railway reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 deficit of $2,498,463 after taxes and charges, compared with deficit of $1,394,498 in the first nine months of 1931. September deficit was $253,154, compared with deficit of $298,992 in September last year.

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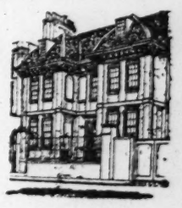
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THE HOME FORUM

Jane Austen and the Cobb

IT WAS Jane Austen who discovered the Cobb for the world. Actually the Cobb had discovered itself hundreds of years before, having been mentioned in a record of 1328, at which time it was believed to be in its seventy-fifth year at least—though exactly how old it is no man knows. Who made it, and why it conforms to such a remarkable pattern—an artificial harbor of various levels, built out into the open sea, with massive walls standing in the very teeth of the wind—is a mystery, though some believe it to have been the expensive luxury of one of the early English kings.

So remarkable and unique is the Cobb that, in 1590, an expert from Lyme was sent to superintend the work of erecting a pier at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, while an old record of six years later states that "certain western men sent for of purpose from the Cobb of Lyme" came to Hastings to repair the "peere" there. So famous, indeed, did these western men become as pier builders that a letter dated from Whitehall, London, in 1662, signed by members of the Tangier Commission—among whom was Samuel Pepys, the Diarist—and addressed to "our loving friends the Mayor and Corporation of the town of Lyme," runs:

"Understanding that there dwels at your toune severall persons well expersened in the building of Peers, wee his Majtys Commission" for the affaires of Tangers, thought fit to let you know that his majty designing to make a harbour there, will have occasion to employ severall persons skilfull in such works, and doe therefore desire you to be adying what you can in procuring some able workmen to go thither, upon such reasonable wages as shall be agreed unto between them. . . ."

Now, Lyme Regis, to give its full title, is as ancient a small seaside town as one could wish to find, dating back to the days of Cynewulf, King of West Saxony, who reigned from 755 to 784 A. D., and affording a wealth of romance for those who seek it. Little wonder that Jane Austen, arriving with her family for a visit of a few weeks during the autumn of 1804, decided to use Lyme as the setting for part of the novel she was then writing. Jane was an inconspicuous young lady at the time; but she entered into the gay life of the place with zest, dancing at the Assembly Rooms daily, and keeping those keen eyes of hers wide open. In those early days, the only way of getting from Cobb Gate to the Cobb was by way of the beach, when the tide was sufficiently fallen to allow horses and carriages to pass the rock; and it was along this road that Jane and her friends walked home to their lodgings after a ball one night which she mentions in a letter, written on a sheet of fine striped paper, to her sister Cassandra:

"We are quite settled in our lodgings by this time, as you may suppose, and everything goes on in the usual order. The servants behave very well, and make no difficulties, though nothing certainly can exceed the inconveniences of the offices. . . . I endeavour, as far as I can, to supply your place, and be useful, and keep things in order. The ball last night was pleasant but not full for Thursday. My father staid contentedly till half-past nine . . . and then walked home with James and a lanthorn, though I believe the lanthorn was not lit as the moon was up. . . . My mother and I staid about an hour later. . . . I called yesterday morning . . . on Miss A. and was introduced to her father and mother. Like other young ladies she is considerably genteeler than her parents. Mrs. A. sat darning a pair of stockings the whole of my visit. But do not mention this at home lest a warning should act as an example. We afterwards walked together for an hour on the Cobb. . . ."

Sitting in the window of her room overlooking the sea, Jane continued to write her novel, "Persuasion." The young people in the book, she tells us, "were all wild to see Lyme"; and it was decided that they, accompanied by Captain Wentworth, the charming hero, should spend a night there. We can imagine the coach and the curricle descending the long hill into the town, and entering upon the still steeper street which descends at such a pace that, as Jane says, it almost hurries into the water. "It was very evident," we read, "that they would not have more than time for looking about them, before the light and warmth of the day were gone." So, having secured accommodation at one of the inns, the next thing was to walk directly down to the sea and visit the Cobb, "skirting round the pleasant little bay, which, in the season, is animated with bathing machines and company; the Cobb itself, its old wonders and new improvements, with the very beautiful line of cliffs, stretching out to the east of the town, are what the stranger's eye will seek; and a very strange stranger it must be who does not see charms in the immediate environs of Lyme, to make him wish to know it better."

It was in a house near the entrance to the Cobb, that Jane housed one of her characters, Captain Harville, and it was here that Captain Wentworth turned in to call on his friend before rejoining the young people on the Cobb itself.

Walking today along the narrow road—with its grand sounding title of Marine Parade—we draw close to the "kind, amusing and entertaining" Jane. On the right is an old iron gate, half hidden beneath overhanging roses, and opening directly upon a precipitous flight of stone steps which lead to a garden perched high above the road. On one of the gateposts is the solitary word, "Wings," and here is where Jane Austen stayed. So strange an old house it is, fronted with cream-washed tiles, and leaning forward at so acute an angle that everything inside the rooms is askew. None of the doors shut; none of the drawers in the built-in kitchen dresser close; and the windows remain perpetually ajar, since it is well-nigh impossible to move them from the position they have elected to occupy. No secrets go on in Jane's house, since everything is open and the good sea breezes blow as they will, in at the front, up the steep stairs with the thin, iron balustrade circling to the attics, and so out into the garden which, on account of the sloping nature of the ground, is on a level with the second story landing at the back. "Wings" is in every way as surprising and charming as we would have it.

At the end of Marine Parade we turn seaward and wend our way over the shell-pocked, slanting slabs of the Cobb to rest for a time on an ancient wooden bench, painted a weather-washed green, and strengthened at the back with iron rods. Perhaps Jane and her friends came here, on days when autumn was not too boisterous, to watch the sun setting fire to the sky before sinking behind the line of cliffs; perhaps they wandered back by way of the beach road to enjoy the beauties of twilight across the sea, and to listen to the Town Crier giving out the news of the day; for there has been a Town Crier in Lyme since the year 1200, a famous figure the design of whose livery has not changed since the fifteenth century, while the silver badge he wears on his arm was fashioned more than two hundred years ago. Let us listen for a moment to the message he cries in his fine, ringing voice:

"LOST. All the days of the past and all snows of yester-year, but found in our fair island a little town, an ancient honored borough; and its name—Lyme Regis. Shades of Monmouth, Rupert, Whistler, and Jane Austen are her familiars. Out of her past, a glory; in her present, prosperity sustaining; into her future bring all you good people both your goodwill and truly welcome presence."

Evening is sweeping in from the sea, covering the white wonders of the Cobb and circling round the bent old houses and fading cliffs, as the sound of his bell passes away into the distance. D. A. L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Bowl for Daffodils

A wave caught up and held between
my hands
Rounded and smooth and kept a
moment whole
Lifted up high above the yellow
sands,
Would be like this—my little curven
bowl.

Dark waters strive forever up and up
To toppling spheres of light that
plunge and roll
Obedient to the law of brimming
cup,
Down a dark cavern to a darker
goal.

My little captive wave, my curven
bowl,
Shall never know the valleys of the
deep,
Shall never give its very self as
toll—
But it shall have gold daffodils to
keep.

The laughter of gold daffodils
shall be
A dream far-echoed from a windy
sea.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Courtesy of the North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manuelita and Her Mother: From a Painting by Susan Ricker Knox

When We Struck Opals

"You'll find opal of some kind when you sink another ten feet," said Mac as the poet, the doctor and he assisted us to put the old shaft in order and erect a crude windlass. "We hope you'll strike a patch of pin-fire orange stuff, but if it is only coloured potch you strike we'll all shift to new ground."

We thanked them for their help and they departed, and, taking turn about at the bottom of the shaft, we sank swiftly through the soft clay formation, pick and shovel being the only tools necessary, although the man at the windlass got a bit more than pleasant exercise in hauling up the excavated material. By sundown we had lowered the shaft six feet and could plainly hear the pick strokes in the drives of the neighbouring claims as their owners worked towards us. That night, assisted by all, we erected a tent on our ground, built a couple of bunks, constructed some weird furniture out of discarded candle boxes and jam and milk cases, and generally made ourselves very comfortable. We slept soundly.

Next day we renewed our shaft-sinking efforts with fresh energy and at noon, after sinking four feet, went for our mid-day meal with the others to a bark and brushwood erection near, run by some enterprising person who evidently found catering for hungry miners at a shilling per head as profitable as opal-getting.

"Don't despair, boys," the doctor said to us during the meal when we told him of the work we had done, "opal comes and goes in one stroke of the pick." . . .

"What did that fellow say about opal coming with one pick stroke?" Sam cried as I lay flat on the top and peered down.

"I think he suggested that it frequently disappeared with the next," I answered. "So just postpone that second stroke of your pick until I get down." I knew Sam well—almost as well as he knew me—and he did not need to tell me that he had broken into the opal layer. In a minute I had clambered down beside him by means of the footholds cut in the walls of the shaft as it had been sunk for the purpose of climbing up and down, unaided. Sam was sitting on the shaft bottom, a candle stuck in a "spider" in the walls provided light. Sam's pick was stuck in the ground where it had last struck.

"Where's the opal?" I asked.

"I expect you'll find the end of that pick is in the heart of a chunk of it," Sam replied. "The sound was like that of crashing glass anyhow."

"Well, why don't you take it out? It may only be potch (valueless "dead" opal)."

"I wanted you to get the first piece old man." . . .

I jerked the pick out in approved fashion and dislodged by the action a chunk of hard clay on the under side of which was attached a cracked mass of coloured glass-like material. The lump of clay immediately crumbled into pieces and the broken under casing became alive with flashes of fire of ever-changing colour. The hole left also blazed with shooting flames and seemed to be a small well of molten metal through which green, blue, and orange coloured waves chased each other in endless succession.

Sam picked up one of the broken pieces; it was encrusted with clay, about half an inch in length and width and about a quarter of an inch in thickness, and looked, away from the candle light, exactly like a piece of glass. On bringing it under the influence of the light, however, the jagged edges seemed to become alive with fire and we could not determine whether the stone was green, red, blue or yellow in colour, so confusing were the fleeting changes. — ROBERT M. MACDONALD, in "Opals and Gold."

ARTISTS are frequently chagrined to have their subjects change position or move away entirely before their pictures are completed. In fact, Birge Harrison, in his book on landscape painting, deals with this difficulty and tells of one painter who began a picture intended to show flowering trees but which, when it appeared in the Paris Salon, was called "Gathering Apples." Boats, as soon as they are sketched, invariably leave their moorings. An old house, with the picturesque patience of years, will suddenly be rejuvenated by a new coat of paint, the moment it is to be transferred to canvas. One artist, who began to paint what he thought was a perfectly sound tree, found that it had blown down, when he returned a second time. Models can usually be relied upon to remain in their abodes, but Susan Ricker Knox discovered that they, too, can disappear if they are to be the subjects of pictures.

Miss Knox found Manuelita and her mother, Feliciana, in front of their Mission church. They were dressed in their best, awaiting the climax of the Easter festival. As they were Mexican Indians, a part of their religious ceremonial is a pageant and a dance.

Finding them most paintable, Miss Knox engaged them to pose for her and the first sitting promised a successful canvas. Full of enthusiasm, the artist, as had been arranged, returned for the second pose and was surprised to find that her models had vanished. Questioning the neighbors, with immense effort and many gestures, she finally learned that they had gone some miles into the desert to a cotton ranch, but the neighbors did not know just where. Finally, after much persistence, Miss Knox tracked down the owner of the truck that had moved them and so she secured the name of the ranch. When she arrived at her destination she found that a hundred families had recently moved there; but, after a considerable search, Manuelita and Feliciana were found. It was too late to do any work that day. To finish the picture, the artist was obliged to drive fifty miles to and from the ranch for each sitting.

The canvas was painted in the desert under a blazing sun. It is hot in atmosphere and hot in color. Feliciana, with ruddy brown complexion and arms, is dressed in a brick red which harmonizes with the warm ochres of the sands. Manuelita's white hat and frock reflect in the shadows the blue tone of the sky, and they introduce the only cool notes in the canvas. As the child is the center of interest and expresses more assertiveness than the mother, Miss Knox has given the latter the second place in the title of the picture.

The Father of Thomas Carlyle

"I have a sacred pride in my peasant father," Carlyle wrote: "perhaps among Scottish peasants what Samuel Johnson was among English authors." The contrast between his natural capacity and his limited opportunities dwelt with Carlyle to the last. A man of granite, with a strong tinge of religion, James Carlyle filled his children, and even his wife, with a certain awe. His courage, his industry, his pride in his work, his thrift, and his generosity impressed them. . . .

When Carlyle thought of the houses that his father had built, he said: "They stand firm and sound to the heart all over this little district"; and again: "Let me write my books as he built his houses." James Carlyle must be numbered with those sturdy, but mostly anonymous, builders whose work, where posterity has not destroyed it, like the epics of anonymous bards of old, seems to defy time; whose barns seem designed to outlast our civilization, and who could not bridge even a culvert without the mark of magnificence upon the stone. His chief building, his son fancied, was Cressfield House, which brought to him the largest sum that he ever earned in one year, one hundred pounds. . . .

His talk was a local reservoir for conversational anecdotes, and he had the sign-manual of the poet, a power of exaggeration for the sake of the humour to be extracted from it. A good proof of his natural intelligence was that he did not fear the effect of education on his children, even when warned that they would despise him if they became better educated than he. James Carlyle himself would have passed unscathed through many schoolmasters. He had the character which could survive book-learning, and an intelligence critical enough to test, rather than to swallow print. . . .

It was exclusively he," Carlyle tells us, who insisted on educating his son, and, what is more remarkable, who did not interfere when education seemed to have unfitted his son for earning his living. He taught little Thomas division, and, when his mother said that the child would soon forget it, her husband replied: "Not so much as they that have never learned." It was he who took Thomas, in 1806, when he was eleven years old, to Annan Academy; he wrote regularly when Thomas was at college, and when Thomas denied the hope of his father's heart by refusing to enter the ministry, and thus seemed to have been educated in vain, the old man quietly let him have his way.—OSBERT BURDETT, in "The Two Carlyles."

Abraham Lincoln

(St. Gaudens's Statue at Westminster)

Here Lincoln stands above the multitude
Beside St. Peter's Abbey church of Westminster;
The hum of traffic throbs unceasingly
And, high above, the booming bell
Of Parliament's clock tower
Spells out the long processional of time;
Behind him is a massive marble chair,
About which and the tall, gaunt man
Has grown a legend, which I will tell
To you as it was told to me.—
Thus Lincoln stands throughout the year,
But, as the deep-toned bell tolls out the hour
Of midnight, on the third day of July
He turns and sits him down to rest
Until the breaking of the morrow's dawn.
Then, as the quarter chimes announce
The hour of five, he stirs himself
And, as the fifth and last stroke dies away,
He stands and, standing so remains
The long year through, until the eve
Of Independence Day, when once again
The Great Emancipator takes his rest,
To rise just as the clock strikes five,
According to his wont long years gone by,
When he rose early to his daily toil
Upon the little farm in Illinois,
Beside the waters of the Sangamon.

DONALD BAIN.

Diocletian's Garden

An old woman sits among the ruins attending her goats. Scrawny beasts, craning their necks to reach tufts of weed which grow from crumbling walls. This, centuries ago, was the pleasance of an Emperor. Here fountains played and hanging gardens cast their shadows over pillars of porphyry and pale marble. Exotic flowers of the East turned their faces to the sun, and drowsily closed with the dew of evening, leaving their balmy perfume lingering in the dusky silence. . . .

We had strolled through the fruit market, with sunlight and shadows playing over baskets of oranges, the reds and green of tomatoes and peppers, and the colored headgear of the peasants — peasants who seemed of a time dating back to the ancient Venetian tower that rose above the market place. We walked through the Novi Grad with its newer buildings and stone-flagged streets. Where the old palace walls rose above the newer buildings we could trace the line separating the Novi Grad from the Stari Grad. I was thrilled to increase my Croatian vocabulary by discovering that *stari* was Serbian for "old."

We had stopped beneath the trees in Spalato's public garden. To sit there was a relief from the heat, and it was a pleasant place from which to watch the peasants passing to and from the market. Other peasants wended their way through one of the crumbling gates—the Porta Aurea—and disappeared in the maze of narrow streets. Just before we had entered the garden we had paused to look at a corner of the ruins between the outer walls and the backs of some old dwellings—dwellings that had been built on the original Roman wall, rising some four or five stories and pierced with windows here and there. There were windows of odd shapes and varying sizes—some barred with iron grilles, some shuttered, others open and hung with drying clothes. In the area behind these houses we had stopped to gaze where the old woman tended her goats. This was Diocletian's garden! . . .

And just back in the hills lies the sleeping city, Salona—the city where many Christians lived in Diocletian's time. Now there is no life but the passing shepherds, going with their flocks to the hills beyond—the hills of the Seven Castles. There is ruin here now, where at night the jackal prowls. Years ago in the moonlight stillness a fountain dripped with the sapphire light of jewels. Here along its marble rim the lizard paused in shadow play, blinking to the song of a nightingale and stealing away with the light of morn.—LESTER G. HORNBY, in "Balkan Sketches."

Na Skrzydłach Modlitwy

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

BEZWATPIENIA uczniowie Jezusa nieraz znajdywali Nauczyciela swego pokrzepionego i orzeźwionego, kiedy noc całą spędzał On na modlitwie. Widzieli też oni, że modlitwy jego uzdrawiały chorych i grzesznych. Pewnego razu zwrócili się do niego: "Panie! naucz nas modlić się". Tedy Jezus nauczył swych uczniów modlitwy, którą zwiemy dziś Modlitwą Pańską. W ciągu wielu wieków wyznanie wiary i dogmat zaciemniały duchowe znaczenie tej modlitwy, lecz uzdrawiającą moc jej wyniesiono na światło dzięki duchowemu objaśnieniu, danemu jej przez Mary Baker Eddy na str. 16 i 17 w "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" /w "Wiedzy a Zdrowiu z Kluczem do Pisma Swiętego"/. W rozdziale pierwszym tego podręcznika Mrs. Eddy odkryła prawdziwe znaczenie modlitwy, jej wartość duchową i uzdrawiające skutki. Wydobyła modlitwę z dziedziny formalizmu i objawiła ją jako mentalną i duchową czynność, za której pomocą jednostka zbliża się do Boga i przestaje z Nim.

By modlić się właściwie, trzeba dobrze rozumieć Boga. Nasze pojęcie o Bogu decyduje o naturze naszych modlitw. Dla tych, co wierzą, że Bóg zsyła swym dzieciom tak dobro, jak i zło, i że Jego wola jest, by one cierpiały, modlitwa może znaczyć błaganie o zmianę Jego praw przez podobne prośby. Dla rozumiejących zaś Boga, jako nieskończone, bezcielesne boskie Pryncypjum, Umysł, Życie, Prawdę i Miłość, to jest tym, kim On jest zgodnie z ujawnieniem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, w skład modlitwy wchodzi coś znacznie większe, niż prośba.

Prawdziwa modlitwa naukowa utrzymuje duchowe fakty o Bogu i człowieku, zaprzecza także pozornej rzeczywistości materji i zła. Patrzy ona poza oczywistość materjalnych zmysłów i uznaje duchowe fakty bytu. Prawdziwa modlitwa uzdrawia, ponieważ przyznaje Bożą wszechmoc i wszechobecność i opanowanie przez człowieka każdego roszczenia zła. Prorok powiedział: "Gdy niema proroctwa, naród ginie." Nie możemy żyć prawdziwie bez modlitwy, potrzebujemy bowiem stale mieć społeczność z Umysłem boskim, źródłem rzeczywistego istnienia.

Mojżesz dostrzegł potrzebę modlitwy dla ludzkości, kiedy mówił do dzieci Izraela: "nie samym chlebem żyje człowiek, ale tem wszystkiem, co pochodzi z ust Pańskich, żyć będzie człowiek." Uczciwej myśli, szukającej pełniejszego zrozumienia Boga, modlitwa daje natchnienie. Dzięki przebywaniu z duchowemi faktami o Bogu i człowieku stajemy się pewniejsi swej rzeczywistej tożsamości w obrazie i podobieństwie Bożym, a także zdolni jesteśmy to demonstrować, gdy zwyciężamy wierzenia grzechu i choroby, depresji w interesach, niedostatku i ograniczenia, zmęczenia i udręki i wszystkich innych złych wierzeń, obciążających ludzką myśl.

Miarą naszego postępu duchowego jest rozumienie potęgi modlitwy i korzystanie z niej, bo modlitwa jest to dawanie posłuchu głosowi Bożemu i gotowość do posłuszeństwa temu głosowi. W prawdziwej modlitwie jest radość, spodziewanie, chwalenie i dziękczynienie. Myśl wznosi się na skrzydłach modlitwy ponad mgłę istnienia śmiertelnego, ponad nierealną oczywistość zmysłów. Stan zniechęcenia i znużenia jest skutkiem niekorzystania z naszych skrzydeł duchowych, bo zapominamy modlić się. Kiedy z radością i wdzięcznością utrzymujemy wszystkość Boga i nicość tego, czem błąd ma pretensję być i co ma pretensję czynić, wtedy wielkie, silne skrzydła unoszą nas ponad wierzenie w pozorne kłopoty śmiertelnego istnienia i zdolne są do rozstrzygnięcia ludzkich zagadnień, widzą je bowiem we właściwem świetle.

Gdziekolwiek jesteśmy i cokolwiek czynimy, zawsze możemy zrobić użytek z mocy modlitwy. Z jej pomocą stajemy się spokojni mentalnie. Winniśmy być tak spokojni, byśmy mogli słyszeć "głos cichy i wolny" Prawdy. Mrs. Eddy pisze /Science and Health, Wiedza a Zdrowie, str. 15/: "Aby wejść do serca modlitwy, drzwi błędnych zmysłów muszą być zamknięte. Usta winny być nieme, a materjalizm musi umilknąć, by człowiek mógł mieć posłuchanie u Ducha, Pryncypjum boskiego, Miłości, która niszczy wszystek błąd." Skutkiem takiej modlitwy jest niewzruszona ufność w rzeczywistość dobra, która ujawnia się w spokojności, pogodzie umysłu i pokoju, co jest naszą ochroną od niepokoju materjalności.

Psalmista rzekł: "Ponieważeś ty Pana, który jest nadzieją moją, Najwyższego, za przybytek swój położył: nie spotka cię nic złego, ani jaka plaga przybliży się do namiotu twego." Silne skrzydła modlitwy niosą nas do tego przybytku boskiego, gdzie znajdujemy pewne odpoczenienie od wszystkich złych pokus.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

On Wings of Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOUBTLESS the disciples of Jesus had many times found their Master strengthened and refreshed after a night spent in prayer. They had also seen his prayers heal the sick and the sinning. And on one occasion they said to him, "Lord, teach us to pray." Then Jesus taught his disciples the prayer now known as the Lord's Prayer. For many centuries the spiritual meaning of this prayer was obscured by creed and dogma, but its healing power has again been brought to light by the spiritual interpretation given by Mary Baker Eddy on pages 16 and 17 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In the first chapter of this textbook, Mrs. Eddy has revealed the true meaning of prayer, its spiritual value, and its healing effects. She has taken prayer out of the realm of formalism and revealed it as a mental and spiritual activity, by means of which the individual approaches and communes with God.

To pray rightly, one must understand God aright. One's concept of God determines the nature of his prayers. To those who believe that God sends both good and evil to His children, and that it is His will that they should suffer, prayer may mean pleading that His laws be changed by such petitions. But to those who understand God as infinite, incorporeal divine Principle, Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, as Christian Science reveals Him to be, prayer consists of far more than mere petition.

True scientific prayer affirms the spiritual facts about God and man, and also denies the apparent reality of matter and evil. It looks beyond the evidence of the material senses, and recognizes the spiritual facts of existence. True prayer heals because it recognizes God's omnipotence and omnipresence, and man's dominion over every claim of error. The prophet said, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." We cannot truly live without prayer, for we need to be in constant communion with divine Mind, the source of real being.

Moses glimpsed mankind's need of prayer when he said to the children of Israel, "Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live." The honest thought that is actively seeking a fuller understanding of God is inspired through prayer. By dwelling on the spiritual facts about God and man, we become more certain of our real identity in the image and likeness of God, and are able to demonstrate this in the overcoming of beliefs of sin and sickness, business depression, lack and limitation, fatigue and worry, and all the other various evil beliefs which beset human thought.

Our spiritual progress is measured by our understanding and utilization of the power of prayer, for prayer means listening for God's voice and being willing to obey that voice. In true prayer there is joy, expectancy, praise, and thanksgiving. Thought rises on wings of prayer above the mists of mortal existence, above the unreal evidence of the senses. If we become discouraged and weary, it is because we are not using our spiritual wings—we are forgetting to pray. By joyously and gratefully affirming the allness of God and the nothingness of that which error is claiming to be and do, we are lifted up on great strong pinions above belief in the seeming troubles of mortal existence, and are able to solve human problems by seeing them in the proper light.

Wherever we are and whatever we may be doing, we can utilize the power of prayer. Prayer helps us to be mentally quiet. We need to be quiet so that we may hear the "still small voice" of Truth. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 15): "To enter into the heart of prayer, the door of the erring senses must be closed. Lips must be mute and materialism silent, that man may have audience with Spirit, the divine Principle, Love, which destroys all error." The effect of such prayer is steadfast trust in the reality of good, which is manifested in quietness, serenity, and peace, whereby we are protected from the restlessness of materiality.

The Psalmist said, "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." The strong wings of prayer carry us to this divine habitation, where we rest secure from all evil temptations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Moon-Weight

The moon,
Like a ripened fruit,
Hangs on the topmost branch
Of my little elm tree.
The branch does not dip,
Nor bend,
With the weight of its burden.

"Look—"
Cries the little elm tree,
"I can hold the moon!"

MARGARET ANDERSON.

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Early Winter

Brown grass, picked out with red of
bushes, tones
Of silver on the fences; russet,
bronze,
The leaves of oaks and beeches;
mystic black
Where pools of water lie, and edged
there-round
The ghostly glamour of the shallow
ice.
Above, a gray-white monody of sky,
And all between the heaven and
earth a mist
Of fine, fast-falling snow that makes
a veil
Wherethrough you see a mystery, a
blend
Of winter colours, to a perfect whole
That lifts the heart with beauty and
atones
For long-withholden loveliness of
June.

—From "The Collected Poems of RICHARD BURTON."

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Building a New Lithuania

WOMEN OF THE BALTIC SERIES—4

By PHYLLIS LOVELL
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kaunas, Lithuania

IT COMES as something of a surprise to the stranger who travels for the first time from Riga, the capital town of Latvia, to Kaunas (Kovno), the capital town of Lithuania, to discover that the two little countries are not alike.

Without thinking about it particularly, he had always expected them to be alike, since they belong, both of them, to that same mysterious family which is said to have emerged from somewhere in the East, way back over centuries which cannot be counted. But family relationships have played again that trick of opposites and, except that the sister countries are on extremely amicable terms, and are both essentially interested in agricultural productiveness, the two are unlike.

The stranger perceives at once the difference. The soil in Lithuania is richer, the land more inclined to rise pleasantly in little hills. The women who walk the fields in the early morning, their long full skirts trailing in the wet grass, unlike the women further north, go bare-footed. The women who carry their produce into Kaunas go bare-footed too, tramping wearily the unaccustomed pavements of the new capital.

The country homes of Lithuania, except for the moderr farms which are springing up where soil is best, are poorer than those of the other countries of the Baltic. Log huts, most of them—small, sparsely furnished, the heavy thatches of their roofs ornamented with the crossed birds or the pagan horses of Odin seeming to have been tossed up from the very fields, haphazard, by some giant plow making furrows.

A Difficult Beginning

But the stranger, drawing hasty comparisons, has to remember certain important things in order to compare fairly.

He has to remember that, while the other Baltic States were, until 1918, owned by Russia and occupied by German landlords, Lithuania had been, for 300 years, unhappily united with Poland and then with Russia; and that, where German occupation brought with it certain cultural influences, Polish and Russian occupation brought of such things little or nothing.

He has to remember, too, that, when the Lithuanian peasants, tired of Russian oppression, tried to break it by rebellion in 1863, Russia—in fear of what might come of it—meted out punishment by depriving the little country of its literature and its schools. No printed matter was sanctioned in the Lithuanian language after 1864 for 40 years, and no public instruction. Lithuanian mothers taught in secret; their books—smuggled across the frontier from Germany—hidden beneath the flax of their spinning wheels.

So Lithuania has a lot to make up.

When, however, the stranger, disembarking at Kaunas station, piles his luggage upon the waiting drosky and is driven to his hotel, he begins to realize what an excellent start has been made during these last years in the making-up process.

Kaunas, as every Lithuanian hastens to point out, is merely a "temporary" capital which one day—who knows when?—will give place to the ancient and "real" capital, Vilna, at present lying in the hands of Poland. Nevertheless, Kaunas has spared no pains to make itself into a worthy representative of a new state. Its streets are wide; its buildings, which rear themselves between the low wooden ones which belong to the days when Kaunas was little more than a Russian fortress, are ultra-modern.

And when the stranger has been in Kaunas for a few hours, he begins to realize another thing about Lithuania. He begins to discover how large a part in this business of building up a state is being taken by women.

Women Accepted as Co-Workers

Woman in Lithuania stands naturally where man stands. She has never thought her position could be otherwise. The women of the other Baltic states confess that they have sometimes envied her her opportunities.

To talk the hackneyed "inequality" talk to the woman of Lithuania causes her to open her eyes. She does not understand it. She and her man have always been equals. In the old days, when the two worked together on the farms, they shared a hard existence equal-

Left—Mrs. Jadvyja Tubelis, Women's Leader and Wife of Lithuanian Prime Minister; Right—Mrs. Ona Kairiukstiene, Leader of the Ghauliu-Sajunga, the Women of the Civil Guard.

Right—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; Left—By Foto-Athelier "Zinaida," Kaunas

ly, and it was natural that when, in 1918, the necessities of self-government were thrust upon the two of them, that the question of sex should not have entered into their calculations.

Lithuanians who were capable of governing at that time were few. Nobody considered it in any way peculiar, therefore, when a brilliant young woman—who is now Mrs. Jadvyja Tubelis, the wife of the Lithuanian Prime Minister—was dispatched to Switzerland straight from her university of training at Petrograd, there to serve, during the war, as attaché of the Lithuanian Legation in Berne.

Nobody was surprised, either when 11 women took their seats among the 110 members of the Constituent Assembly in 1920, when Lithuania's Constitution was drawn up. Nor when a woman, Mrs. Gabrielle Petflevicius, acted as President, and another woman, Miss Anna Muraska, as secretary, on the day when the Saeima, or Parliament, was opened. Nor yet when, five years later, the position of vice-president of Parliament was held for a year by a woman, Mrs. Magdalene Gladikas.

The fact of the matter was that Lithuania, plunged suddenly into the necessity for speedy reconstruction, seized upon its "best brains" and used them. Whether those "best brains" happened to belong to a man or to a woman counted not at all, so long as the work was done.

Today it is said, laughingly, that Mrs. Tubelis, the wife of the Prime Minister, and her sister, Mrs. Smetona, the wife of the President, know more about government than any two men in the country. And today it is peculiarly appropriate that the only woman in the world to hold the post of Chief of a Government Press Bureau, Miss Madelaine Avietenaite, should belong to Lithuania.

After the establishment of the Constituent Assembly, some half-dozen women always took their seats in the Saeima. Now the Saeima has been suspended and, since 1927, government has been in the hands of the President, working with a Prime Minister, a Cabinet of Ministers, and a National Council, which latter consists of 12 men and is engaged largely upon the codification of old laws and the framing of new ones.

Women do not sit upon this National Council, but not because they have been denied seats. Seats were duly offered to them, provided candidates were qualified to undertake the intricacies involved. But none of the young women lawyers—there are some six of them in Lithuania—were anxious to bind themselves at the outset of their careers to what promised to be a long task.

As Mrs. Biruté-Novickis, herself one of the six, explains, "We prefer to reserve to ourselves the right to draw up and present new laws as necessity arises; to protest when anything is done of which we do not approve."

It was in this way that the women negotiated the new law by which juvenile courts will be set up during the coming autumn.

In the Main, Agricultural

Apart from the work of government, the women of Lithuania occupy themselves chiefly in social and cultural work and in the endeavor to add to their own educational equipment. Out of the 4000 university students of Kaunas, 1400 are women, and many of these are women who, having worked in offices all morning (offices close regularly at 2 o'clock), give the remaining hours of the day to study.

There are women doctors in Lithuania; there are teachers and civil servants, paid equally with men doing similar work. There is one chemical engineer, Miss Elena Kaukaité, who holds a post on the Railway Customs in Klaipeda (Memel) where she is in charge of the classifying of all chemical products passing into the country.

There is one woman, Mrs. Peiža, who owns a wholesale grocery and fruit store. There is another, Madame Felicia Bortkevičius, who, since 1907, has edited the daily Lithuanian News.

But, so far, the Lithuanian woman has not given herself whole-heartedly either to business or to the professions. She is, however, capable of managing, and does manage, a farm single-handed. The Lithuanian woman lives very close to the soil, and farming plays so large a part in her existence—75 per cent of the people of the country are agricultural—that farming seems a natural part of her.

When she turns her attention seriously to professional and commercial enterprises—as she will as soon as her country is a little older, a little more established—she will do it unhampered by the legal disabilities which still hamper her neighbors.

The New National Code

In Lithuania, the Napoleonic Code and the Russian Code, which operated in different parts of the country, were modified, so far as the rights of women were concerned, 10 years ago. Only in Klaipeda, which is, to all intents and purposes, German territory, do disabilities still exist.

In Lithuania proper, the new National Code gives to women, as to men, the right to the handling of their own earnings, to the making of their own individual business contacts.

Therefore the way to business and the professions, when sought, will already be made plain. But then, roads are plain to the women of Lithuania. It is part of the national character that they should be plain—the generous desire to give rather than withhold, to help rather than hinder. The desire to make use of every available asset in the building of the State.

Probably it is this desire which prompts the Lithuanian woman to serve the country rather than herself at the present stage of national development.

"We have a lot to make up," she says. And accordingly, it is rare to discover any woman, among the more educated classes especially, who is not, in some shape or form a social worker.

Mrs. Tubelis leads forth her workers in the cause of the mother and child. Mrs. Gladikas heads the more than 30,000 members of the Catholic Women's Association, working for cultural betterment even in the remotest corners of the country—since there is as yet no specially adapted organization for rural women.

Mrs. Ona Masiotiene leads the 5000 members of the Latvian Women's Council, which is affiliated with the International Council of Women and so is in direct touch with the women of other countries. Mrs. Ona Kairiukštiene leads the Chauliu Sajunga, the women of the Civil Guard.

So much has been done already that the stranger, contemplating the growth, concludes that it must surely be difficult now to recognize the country of 10 years ago.

The woman of Lithuania laughs. In another 10 years ——?

[This is the last of a series of four articles on Women of the Baltic States.]

Smart Yet Diverse

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A REVIEW of fashions recently held at Nelson-Hickson's offered attractive groups of costumes for all occasions.

The cloth ensembles for town wear presented such a variety of coats that every woman was enabled to choose for her individual style the most becoming lines. To be worn with the one-piece matching dress were coats of three-quarters, seven-eighths and full length. Furthermore, a variation from the coat was supplied by fur capes, Persian lamb being dominantly in evidence, extending below the waistline and worn with afternoon frocks. Often the dark skirts were relieved—when the capes were removed—by interesting tops in rich colors, showing much handwork.

Several muffs uniquely designed of fur and cloth added distinction to these street outfits and were always linked by color and trimming to the other accessories.

A new and charming note was given one wine-red frock by trimmings of gold kidskin on lapels and scarf. This was worn with a three-quarters coat of Hudson seal. Purple and red in alliance were shown occasionally, to give an exotic note to a black costume.

Bright red hats frequently recalled the yellow-red color scale, now seldom remembered except in headgear and accessories. Such a hat fashioned of chenille and worn with a matching scarf, set off a black velvet costume.

In the collections of evening frocks the new tunic mode was emphasized. These were often of velvet, terminating below the knees and richly banded with mink, sable or even silver fox. Formal evening styles were seen to be growing more sumptuous and were fashioned of many velvets—particularly bagheera—many brocades, many satins, many crepes, some of these being embroidered with metals. Soft metallic cloths were also used. All the frocks were made with the molded line and there was a tendency to considerable underarm draping.

Dinner frocks were high in front, décolleté in the back, and wore short puffed sleeves. One such frock was of green velvet and was worn with an intricate gilt girdle. Lace and satin were combined in a dark bright blue dress. A very dark brown lace banded with sable was one of the most sophisticated models in the collection. Contrasted with it and illustrating the encouragement which high fashion gives this season to individualism, was a moyen age frock with Patou's dropped girdle, fashioned of green metallic cloth woven with a design of gold circles and parabolas. Fringe, a fashion high note at present, was effectively used on several models.

Jackets matching dinner dresses gave these an appearance almost like street suits except for the length of the skirts, and made them decorous for wear on trains and other public conveyances.

H. J. K.

A striking costume for restaurant dining was composed of a velvet frock and three-quarters velvet coat timmed with black fox. The velvet dinner cap wore a lace veil reaching just below the eyes. Suède accessories added an interesting texture contrast.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Evening Frock Made of Heavy White Crinkled Crêpe and Worn With a Removable Cape Trimmed With Yellow Fox. In the Collections of Nelson-Hickson.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Woolen Jumpers With Smart Striped Effects and In One Case a Sautoir Motif. The Coat Model Is Knitted in Red and White Outlined in Black.

Woolen Outfits for Cool Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

STRIPE effects are still in favor for autumn jumpers, the boldness of the line varying according to the texture of the yarn. Those made of washable linen thread have thinner lines than those made of wool. Tricot is made after the aertex fashion with a regular open perforation

In light-weight jumpers a distinctive stripe mixture is emerald-green and brick-red on a white ground. This color scheme goes equally well with white and with a dark skirt that is not too dark. A similar stripe effect, but suitable for a dark color scheme, is composed of soft green, brown and beige on a white ground. In this pattern the lines are more closely woven. Still another that finds much favor at the present moment is a white jumper lined in two tones of blue.

The vogue for lace-pattern jerseys is over, though the demand is still for openwork knitting, but in a uniform design. Coats and cardigans in open design have cuffs and collars in ordinary plain knitting and jumpers are carried out to match. Another style is developed in a new pattern, rather like the woodcock stitch, in blue and white wool. This jumper looks very smart with a navy blue suit. A model in ordinary plain knitting, has the neck outlined for about four inches down with a honeycomb pattern perforation.

Talking of uniform openwork patterns recalls a present-day vogue in sports underwear in plain and aertex mixtures. A milanese vest has the top trimmed with aertex pattern, and the knickers show the shaped belt and trimming at the knees, of perforated design. A warmer type of the same pattern is made of angora wool and spun silk.

Among the autumn tweeds the favorites are mélange hopsack, light Cumberland tweed and Otterburn tweeds, in canvaslike effects. A brown canvas hopsack is flaked with a slightly raised thread in orange and darker brown and looks well with a plain jersey in lighter brown. A color that promises to be popular this season is billiard-baize green. Carried out in a supple Harris tweed in a canvas weave, this makes a very smart suit. A sweater and topcoat in an oatmeal shade goes well with it. Black-and-white checks are popular and with them the jumper shown in the center of the accompanying illustration looks well made in white wool with a sautoir motif carried out in black with a touch of red. The short coat in the right-hand corner of the sketch is knitted in red and white outlined with black and is fastened with black buttons; it looks smart with black and white. The third sketch shows a model knitted in a stitch similar to the woodcock pattern, in blue and white finished with plain navy blue knitting.

Corduroy velvet suits will be worn this year, and short coats are made of waterproof velvet. A smart model short coat was carried out in pinkish-brown velvet, showing a deep yoke back and front. Well-tailored buttonholes closed the coat to the throat, but it could equally well be worn open. These coats are likely to supplant the suède variety for cool weather wear.

Study of an Old Problem

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDY which is new to women's clubs, although a very common topic of conversation and thought, is apparently to occupy a prominent place on programs this winter. It concerns standards for household employment. Already some startling deductions have been drawn as the result of data compiled in places where such studies have taken place.

In one city only 38 per cent of the positions for domestic workers could be filled during a period of eight months, and this at a time when there was supposed to be great need for jobs on the part of women and girls. It would seem that there must be some unusual cause for such a condition. The positions were being handled by a service section of an employment center. The section had been organized especially to serve the homes of the city, as well to help into positions the women who wished to assist with housework.

* * *

Those in charge of this service decided to determine why so large a number of requests for assistance had been canceled. They made a careful analysis of the causes for cancellation during the first two months of 1932 and found that low pay figured largely in the list of causes. The women seeking help offered wages so low that no applicant was interested. "Requirements out of line with pay offered," honeycombed the report. The report continues by saying that if the employer hires a girl whose work is actually worth only the low wage paid she soon tires of her helper and discharges her, hoping to get one who is better qualified, but offering no better pay to the second one. This causes frequent changes and dissatisfaction on the part of everyone concerned. If, on the other hand, the better qualified girl cuts down on the quality of her work to match the amount of wages received, both employer and worker are unhappy and another change is inevitable.

Another element which is said to be very important, and which organized women may well consider, is the personal aspect of the relationship of employer and employee in household service. The question of skill is only one factor in a harmonious relationship between the home maker and her helper. In a report of this survey sent to the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor is the statement: "Organization and anticipation of labor requirements are of equal if not greater importance in the home than in the field of business."

* * *

In Switzerland an organized effort is being made to improve conditions affecting domestic situations as they concern help in the home. Dr. Nolli Jaussi, secretary of the Swiss Association for the Study of Occupations for Women, said recently that she believed that a larger number of trained domestic servants could be made available if facilities were provided for training women for domestic service and also if the housewives who employ servants were more familiar with home economics; if the economic and personal conditions of the work of domestic servants were greatly improved; and if the attitude of society toward housework could be improved. She suggests intensive educational work among housewives, domestic servants, and the broad masses of the population. Another suggestion of Dr. Jaussi's will furnish food for thought; she considers the establishment of dormitories, with recreation and reading rooms, for domestic workers, to be practical and desirable.

Here is a full-time program for any club that is inclined to "begin at home" with its activities.

Fashion Nuggets

Huge bows and trailing streamers of ribbon are being used becomingly on evening gowns. Cleverly wrought capes of looped ribbon are shown, worn as indoor evening wraps. A gown of black with vivid blue ribbon trim, and a looped cape fashioned of the same ribbon make an attractive evening ensemble.

So diverse is this season's style trend that a becoming silhouette may be had for almost every type of figure. Tunics are much seen and the gored tunic of correct length adds height and slimness to the figure. Quite a little skirt fullness has been introduced in the evening silhouette, being usually confined to the front panel.

Necklines go higher and higher. Collars, scarfs and ties of various materials including velvets are worn. Fur also plays an important part. The evening and dinner gown have a new high front décolletage.

The early autumn colors in jewel hues are fading into metal tones, the outstanding shades being copper rust, bronze-green and zinc-gray.

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MARKET RISES MODERATELY IN LATE TRADING

Most of Day's Losses Are Fully Recovered, With Some Net Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The stock market was unable to work up any sustained bullish enthusiasm today over the ordering of the regular U. S. Steel preferred dividend.

The dividend action, announced after the close of the previous session, inspired some short covering in the first few minutes, boosting prices of a number of leaders 1 to 3 points, but these gains were soon lost, and net declines of a point or two were numerous by midday, although the list stiffened somewhat in the early afternoon.

Prices lifted as the market entered the late trading, and most losses established around midday were fully recovered, a fairly large number of stocks moving above Tuesday's closing prices.

United States Steel preferred was up nearly 3 points. Homestake gained nearly 5.

Fractional advances were made by General Motors, United Aircraft, Lackawanna and American Can. Consolidated Gas gained 1.

Earlier losses of 1 to 2 points were substantially erased by United States Steel common, American Telephone, Santa Fe, National Biscuit and Allied Chemical.

The late tone was firm. Transfers totaled about 700,000 shares.

Business Developments

Midweek business statistics were moderately favorable, but were interpreted as indicating some flattening out of the recent upward curve of business activity. Iron Age estimated steel production a shade under the level of last week.

Individual freight carloadings reports indicated that the total figure for last week, to be made public on Saturday, might show another small gain, but the reports of principal individual carriers showed smaller gains than a week ago. While the peak of the seasonal upswing in freight movement is usually reached around the first of October, it is normal for the volume to be well sustained throughout the month, and turn rather sharply downward during November.

A better tone in the British pound sterling was regarded as gratifying in some quarters in Wall Street, where the drop in this currency had been regarded as unsettling to commodity prices.

Copper, after its recent slump from 6¼ to 5½ cents, was extremely quiet, with the market showing a somewhat heavy undertone. Further evidences of general firming of gasoline prices appeared, but the weekly petroleum statistics, showing a gain of 28,500 barrels in daily average crude output, were a little surprising, in view of the renewed drive toward curtailment, although part of the gain was evidently due to opening up of wells for flow tests for proration purposes. Gasoline stocks declined slightly.

Foreign Bonds Rally

Substantial rallies in some foreign loans today tended to offset an irregularly lower trend displayed by the domestic departments of the bond market.

Australian obligations were in demand at gains ranging from 1 to nearly 4 points, while a number of the Argentines advanced 2 or more points in light trading. Most of the German Government obligations were up a point or more, and issues of Great Britain, Colombia, Italy and Japan showed firming tendencies. Belgian 7s were weak, dropping nearly 2 points.

The foreign list apparently was influenced somewhat by the British pound sterling, which recovered around a cent of its previous losses.

Domestic obligations presented a rather dubious appearance. Railway traffic reports continued to indicate improvement. Business news was mixed. There was a decided "flattening out" of the upward movement in some lines. The sagging of commodity prices was being watched closely.

Among the few carriers that firmed fractionally at one time were Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s. Losses were recorded, however, in some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern Pacific, Southern and a number of others.

Armour & Co. 4½s, rather buoyant yesterday, reacted around a point and an easy tone was shown by bonds of American Telephone, Gulf States Steel, International Telephone, North American, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, U. S. Rubber and Western Union.

Moderate advances were registered by some of the United States Government group, although the activity in this section was not pronounced.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 26	Oct. 25
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
18½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
103½	30¾		Air Reduction	600	56½	53½	56½	54½
3½	½		Airway Elec App	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2800	12	11¼	11½	11½
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
8¼	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
88¼	42½	6½	Allied Chem	4100	72¾	69	72¼	71½
13⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	400	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
22½	5		Am Bank Note	400	12½	12	12	12¼
17⅜	6½	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	11	10⅜	10⅜	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	70½	70½	70½	
73⅛	29⅜	4	Am Can	5100	51½	48⅜	51	50
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	117	117	117	116
17	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	400	8¾	7⅜	8⅜	8
50	16		Am Car & F pf	100	21	21	21	
9	1⅛		Am Chain	200	3	3	3	
37⅜	18	3½	Am Chicle	200	35	35	35	34½
8¼	2		Am Colortype	100	6	6	6	
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	700	18¾	18¼	18¾	
15	2		Am & For Pow	1700	7⅜	7	7½	7⅜
33	3¾		Am & For Pow 6	100	12	12	12	
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9¼	9	9⅜	
12	2½		Am International	1100	7	6½	7	6¾
¾	¼		Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	1½		Am Metal	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
33	14	1½	Am News	10	24	24	24	
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1300	9¾	9	9½	9
49¾	10	.5	Am P&L pf A	200	26	24	24	
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	2100	7½	7	7¼	7¼
10½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1400	11¼	10	10¼	10
27¼	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	1100	14½	14	14½	14
55	15		Am Smelt&F 2pf	100	36	36	36	
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	400	46	45½	46	45
15½	3		Am Steel Fdries	100	7	7	7	7⅜
36⅜	20	2½	Am Stores	400	32½	32	32½	32
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	75	75	75	75
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	6100	103½	100⅜	103½	102
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	21¼	21	21	21¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	18½	17½	17½	19⅜
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	400	26	25½	26	26½
6⅞	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19⅜	3	6	Anaconda Cop	2400	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
100¼	85	7	Archer Dan pf	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	300	1	⅞	1	⅞
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	3100	42⅞	39¼	42½	41¾
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	100	62½	62½	62½	
44	9¾		At. Coast Line	400	20¼	20	20¼	20½
15½	6½		Atl Gulf&WI pf	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	
27⅞	8⅝	1	Alt Refining	2100	16	15⅜	16	15⅞
45¼	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	4100	47½	39½	42½	43¼
17⅜	1		Austin Nichols	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅜	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1100	6⅛	5⅞	6	6¼

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	400	6	5¾	6	5¾
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	1700	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11⅞
42½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	14	14	14	
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
43½	13		eBatrice Cream	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
8¾	2⅜		Belding Hem	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	2400	10¾	9¾	10⅜	10
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2700	17⅞	16¾	17½	17⅛
74	16¾		Beth Steel pf	400	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	34¾
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	100	10	10	10	10¼
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1100	27	26½	27	26⅝
10¼	3⅜		Borg W arner	400	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
11¾	2⅛		Briggs Mfg	1200	5	4⅞	5	5
10¼	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	7½	7½	7½	
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	100	20½	20½	20½	20¾
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	30	30	30	30
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	30	30	30	30
119½	100	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	105	105	105	
⅜	½		Budd Mfg	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	8½	8¼	8½	8½
2	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	1
1⅞	½		Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24⅜	7		Byers	110	14½	13⅜	14½	

—C—

19	4¼		Calif Packing	400	10	9½	10	9½
1⅛	⅛		Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
20⅞	7¼		Canadian Pacific	2000	13¾	13	13⅜	13½
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	15000	40	36¼	39¼	38⅛
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	300	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7¾
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	300	16	15⅜	16	
18½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
20¾	4⅝	.2	Chesapeake Corp	2500	14½	13⅛	14½	13½
31¾	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	17500	23⅛	21¾	22¾	22¼
53⅜	11¼		Chi & Gt West	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	8	8	8	7⅞
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3¼
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3¼
14½	2		Chi & N'western	800	7	6⅝	7	6½
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	200	11	11	11	11⅛
12¼	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	300	9	8½	9	
16⅜	1¼		Chi Rock Isl & P	500	6	5¾	6	6¼
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	200	8	8	8	
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8	5		Childs Company	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	7500	13⅞	13	13⅞	13⅜
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	11⅝	11	11	
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	60	90	90	90	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
10⅜	2¾		Collins & Aikman	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	1⅝		Colo Fuel & Ir	300	7¼	7	7¼	7
21	4½	1	Columbia Gas	8000	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½
44⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1200	26¼	25	26¼	25¾
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	200	5	5	5	
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf 7%	60	18½	18½	18½	19
72¾	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	72¼	72	72¼	72
28	11⅝	3	Comm Cred A	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
21	10½	3	Comm Cr pf B 8%	270	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	21¾	21¼	21¼	22¼
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	9¼	8⅞	9	
1⅜	1⅛		Comwlth & So	3500	3⅛	3	3	3
68½	27⅜	6	Somwlth &S 6pf	500	50	49½	50	49⅛
12¼	2⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	9	8⅝	9	8¾
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	300	7¾	7½	7¾	8
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	9000	57⅜	54¾	57¼	55½
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	95	94¾	95	
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	200	5	5	5	5
9	4		Consol Oil	1200	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
11½	2⅞		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3	3	3	
1⅜	¼		Consol Textile	500	⅝	½	⅝	½
8	2⅞		Cont Baking A	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
1⅜	½		Cont Baking A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
47¾	24¾	6	Cont Baking pf	200	37¾	37¼	37¼	
41	17⅜	3	Cont Can	1900	32	31¼	31¾	32
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	15	14⅞	15	14⅝
3¾	⅝		Cont Motors	800	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
9⅜	3⅝		Cont Oil	500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅞
58⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	2200	50¾	47½	50	49
7⅞	1½		Coty	500	4	3¾	3¾	4
26½	12½	2§	Cream of Wheat	1200	24⅜	13⅜	14¼	13
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	400	14	13⅜	14	14
23¼	6		Crucible Steel	200	10	10	10	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28	28	28	28
81	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	57	57	57	
3¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wrig ht	1200	2½	2	2½	2
4¾	1½		Curtisss-Wright A	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	
90	60¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	80	80	80	
12	3½		Cutler Hammer	200	6¼	6	6¼	

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9¼	1		Davison Chem	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	60	60	60	60
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	17500	32½	28½	32	29
132	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	74	74	74	
12¼	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	800	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
18½	5	.75	Douglas A	600	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	17500	33¾	31⅞	33⅜	33¼
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	97	97	97	98

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	500	51	48¾	50⅞	49½
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	300	5⅝	5¼	6⅛	5½
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	16⅞	16	16⅞	16¼
2½	½		Elec Boat	500	1⅛	1	1	
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	4200	8	7¾	7¾	7½
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	27	26	27	26
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	23	22½	23	21
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	24	24	24	
11¾	2		Erie RR	400	6	6	6	

—F—

6⅛	2¾		Fairbanks Morse	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
66	20	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	45⅛	45⅛	45½	
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	12	12	12	12
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	55	55	55	55
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	300	48¼	47⅞	48	48
3	1⅜		Fisk Rubber	500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	17½	17½	17½	
26⅞	10	2	Freport Texas	500	21½	20½	21½	20⅛

—G—

35¾	8½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	16¼	15½	16⅛	15⅝
15½	4¼		Gen Asphalt	300	7	7	7	
197	10½	2	Gen Baking	500	13¾	13¼	13½	13¾
5	¼		Gen Cable	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
11½	1½		Gen Cable A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25¾	3¾		Gen Cable pf	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
76⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	3700	15⅜	14½	15⅜	15
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Ep	500	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅞
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1200	28½	27¼	28½	27¾
2¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	5½	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	50	25	24	24	25
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	30	33	33	33	
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	500	41½	41	41½	41½
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	16400	13¼	12	13¼	12¼
60	27¼	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	57½	57½	57½	
7½	1		Gen Pub Service	500	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	12½	12½	12½	
27	8		Gen Steel Cas pf	10	16	16	16	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2700	16¼	15½	15⅝	15⅜
3¾	⅞		Gimbel Bros	400	2	2	2	2
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	200	8	8	8	8
76	35	7	Glidden pf	20	65	65	65	
8	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	400	5¼	5	5¼	5
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	800	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	400	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
29¾	5½		Goodyear	900	14	13½	14	14
30¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	400	22	21⅝	22	21⅞
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	100	2	2	2	2
11⅜	2⅞		Granby	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3½	1		Grand S Stor pf	100	1	1	1	
25	6½		Great Nor pf	500	12¼	10¾	12⅛	11¾
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	76	73	76	
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
21½	2½		Gulf States Steel	100	12	12	12	

—H—

4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	200	2	2	2	2⅛
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	90½	90½	90½	
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	51	51	51	54½
12½	7⅛		Holland Furnace	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
132½	110	10	Homestake M	1400	132½	128	132½	127
29¼	8¾		Houston Oil	200	13½	12⅝	13½	13⅝
5⅜	1⅝		Houston Oil new	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
16½	7	40	Howe Sound	100	7½	7½	7½	7
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	050	5⅜	5	5	5
5¾	1½		Hupp Motors	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	

—I—

24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	600	15¾	14½	15¾	14⅝
2½	⅞		Indian Refining	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
40	7½	2	Ingus Rayon	700	24	23½	24	24⅞
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	28⅜	28	28⅝	28¼
8⅛	3¼		Insuranshare Del	200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
14⅝	2½		Interboro Rap T	500	4	3⅝	4	3¾
3½	¼		Int Agr Corp	100	1	1	1	1
15	3¾		Int Agr ppf	100	6½	6½	6½	
117	52½	6§	Int Business M	700	88	85¼	88	84½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
21	4¾		Int Combus pf	300	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	4600	21¼	19¼	21¼	20⅜
108	61¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	92	92	92	
11⅝	2⅝		Int Hydroelec	200	6	6	6	5⅞
41¼	7½		Int Merc Marine	500	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
12½	3½		Int Nickel	2100	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
4⅜	½		Int Pap&Pow A	700	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
3	½		Int Rys Cen Am	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
44⅜	20¼	2	Int Shoe	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
15⅜	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	3400	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	9

—J—

33⅜	10		Johns Manville	2900	21¾	19⅝	21½	20½
84	30	8	Jones & Laughlin	30	85	83	82	

—K—

15¼	2¼		Kan C & South	200	7	7	7	
14⅜	4⅜		Kayser (J) & Co	400	8⅛	7¾	8	8
4¼	⅞		Kelsey Hayes W	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
16⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	700	4	4	4	4
53½	16		Kelley Sp 6% cfts	200	45	45	45	
19¼	4⅜		Kennecott Cop	2100	10¼	9¾	10¼	10
19¼	3		Kinney pf	70	8½	8½	8½	
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	900	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
9⅛	⅛		Kreuger & Toll	9000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	15	14½	15	14¾

—L—

8⅛	1¾		Lee Rubber	200	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
11	3⅜		Lehigh Port Cem	100	6	6	6	
11½	1¼		Lehigh V Coal pf	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
29¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	1200	15¼	13¼	15¼	13
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	800	41⅜	41	41⅜	40¼
9⅜	3¾		Libbey-Owens-F	300	6	5¾	5¾	6
19⅜	8½		Lima Loco Wks	200	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
14	6½	.30	Link-Belt	400	10½	10	10	
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	400	13½	13¼	13⅛	13⅜
37¾	13¼	4§	Loew's Inc	400	26¼	28⅛	26⅜	26¼
5	1⅞		Lorillard	100	3½	3½	3½	
36⅜	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1200	20½	19½	19¾	20¼
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	100	19⅜	19¾	19¾	20
11⅜	1½		Ludlum Steel	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	

—M—

21	20	2	McCall Corp	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	2200	18	17¼	18	17⅜
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	400	44¼	43	44⅛	43¼
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	600	19	18⅝	18¾	19⅛
60½	17	3§	Macy (R H) & Co	300	38½	38	38½	38⅛
20¾	4		Man Ely mg	100	5	5	5	
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	500	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
9	2⅛		Market St Ry ppf	400	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅜	5¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
3⅛	⅛		Marmon Motor	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
13½	3		Marshall Field	700	7¼	7	7⅞	7⅝
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8⅞	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2⅞	2		Midland Steel	100	6½	6½	6½	
3⅜	⅜		Min Moline	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	700	7⅝	7	7⅜	7⅛
24	3¼		Mo K&T pf	700	16½	15	16	15½
11	⅛		Mo Pacific	1200	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4¾
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	600	8¾	7¾	8¼	8
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
16½	3½		Montgom Ward	9000	11¾	10⅞	11½	11
			Mother Lode	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
29⅜	7⅜	2	Motor

POSITION OF WOOL TRADE MORE STABLE

Survey of Stock Material Indicates Soundness of Textile Situation

The inherent soundness of the wool textile situation, in spite of the dullness which has characterized the market for the raw material, has been asserted not infrequently of late. In order that the real situation might be determined, the Boston Wool Trade Association has made a survey of the stocks in the hands of distributers, dealers and growers' agencies, in the five leading distributing centers: Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chciago and Louisville.

The results of the survey have confirmed the earlier impression, and show that total stocks suitable for clothing purposes outside the hands of the manufacturers, amounted on Oct. 15 to only 147,951,102 pounds compared with 189,670,063 pounds a year earlier. Stocks of fleeces at 21,673,487; of pulled greasy wool at 7,338,199 and of scoured wool at 7, 559,190 pounds were in each case about 1,000,000 pounds larger than a year ago. Foreign wool's at 2,357,963 pounds were nearly 2,000,000 pounds less tand territory. California and Texas wools at 109,022,263 pounds were almost 43,000,000 pounds smaller.

Country Supply Low

While there is more or less wool in other outlying centers than those covered in the survey, it is not believed that the total stocks of wool for the entire country would exceed 175,000,000 pounds at the present time. Robert L. Turnbull, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, in a statement accompanying the report of the survey says that on the basis of the average monthly consumption of wool in this country over the five year period, 1927 to 1931 inclusive, of approximately 35,000,000 pounds and after allowing for the non-reported wool, including pulled wool to be produced, the stocks in sight will hardly exceed a supply for seven months; that is, up to next June, when wool begins to move east in reasonable volume from the new clip.

Manufacturers have been running their machinery on supplies of wool bought, for the most part, several weeks ago. Recent purchases for mill account have been for small lots and infrequently made.

There is some reason to expect a resumption of mill buying in a fairly large way, therefore, in the not distant future in the best judgment of not a few observers, assuming that prices for wool are maintained on a reasonably firm basis, since there is evidence of the fact that sales of goods in volume can be made on present price levels, provided there is assurance that those levels are to be maintained.

The results of the wool stock survey are clearly a strong argument for the maintenance of prices which unquestionably still are considerably below the cost of production and much below the importing parity for competing foreign wools.

Sales Are Moderate

Sales during the week have been moderate in volume and in number. Some fine French combing territory wools have been sold on the clean basis of 42@43 cents for very good wools. There has been comparatively little interest shown in strictly fine staple wools, but some call for delaine Ohio wool is noted at 19½@20 cents in the grease, for the best wools.

Territory half-blood combing wools have been sold on a clean basis of 43@45 cents for the best wools; three-eighths at 40@42 cents and quarters of the best types at 38@40 cents. Ohio-Michigan quarters and three-eighths combing wools have been sold at 21 cents and half-blood combing at 20 cents in the grease.

Scoured wools have been rather neglected as well as the worsted types.

Mohair is in light demand for the moment, and prices are hardly more than nominal. Kid hair is in semi-occational request at steady rates.

The foreign markets have shown a tendency downward in the last two or three weeks, but there has been more business done in Yorkshire in the last week, in consequence of the lower prices, substantial sales of fine tops being reported on the basis of 22 pence for warp 64s.

The Colonial markets have eased proportionately to the lower prices in the fine tops. Good to choice 6s combing wools may be imported from Australia at 26@27 cents, clean basis, in bond and 64-70s at 28 @29 cents.

At the opening of the East India sales in Liverpool yesterday, prices were 5 to 7½ per cent lower than at the close of the previous series. The offerings are only 15,500 bales at this series, which closes tomorrow.

BANK FAILURE HAS A HAPPY ENDING

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 26 (AP)—Here's a bank failure with a happy ending.

Stockholders of the First National Bank of Uniontown, which closed in 1915, today received $110,000 in dividend checks—the second and probably the last dividend.

Today's dividend boosts payments to $460 for every $100 share of stock. Depositors long ago were paid $1.16 on the dollar.

The bank, headed by Josiah V. Thompson, former multimillionaire coal operator,. closed 17 years ago when the value of coal lands slumped. Then values sky-rocketed with the World War and liquidation was a happy affair.

ALLIS-CHALMERS HAS LOSS

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $543,795 after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc. This compares with net loss of $869,503 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $206,713, equal to 15 cents a share on 1,360,600 shares of no-par stock, in the third quarter of the previous year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss was $2,349,894 after charges and taxes, compared with a net profit of $1,212,773, equal to 85 cents a share on 1,360,600 shares, in the first nine months of 1931.

STEWART-WARNER CORP.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Stewart-Warner Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $660,161 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $487,173 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $791,496 in the third quarter of 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18⅛	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13⅜	13
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	84	84
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31½	31
Amer I O Chem 5½s '49	77⅛	77⅛
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67¼	67¼
Amer Smelting 5s' 47	90¼	90
Amer Sugar Refining 6s 37	104	104
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅛	102¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¾	102⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42	42
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3½	3½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75⅛	75
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	75⅛	75⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83¾	83¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF 4s '05	79	79
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79¼	79
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	52	52
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	72	72
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	56	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31⅜	29
Balt & Ohio 5s '95	44	43⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	43	43
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95⅞	95⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Boston & Maine 5s '67	68	68
Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E	105½	105½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅞	105⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85⅜	85¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104	104
BBklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	77¼	77¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	72	72
By Products Coke 5½s '45	46	46
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s 38	95⅛	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	90⅛	90⅛
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89⅜	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '65	88⅜	88¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91¼	91⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95¾	95¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	96	95¼
Can North 4½s '35	99½	99½
Can Pacific deb 4s	71	70¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	75	72
Cen District Tel 5s	104⅞	104⅞
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73½	73¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82⅜	82¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	63	61¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94½	94
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	94⅜	94
Chicago & East Il 5s '51	12½	12½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	22	21½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s 89	57¼	57¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7⅞	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	24
Chicago & Nw gen 4s 87	49½	49½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	22	21
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18¼	17¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	24	24
Chicago & Nw 5½s 2037	21½	21½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34	33¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	30¾	29½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	18⅞	18
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	50	50
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s 60	30⅜	30⅜
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	112½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	70	69¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	80½	80½
Chile Copper 5s '47	33¼	32¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101	101
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	44¾	44½
Colonial Oil 6s '33	57	55
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	58⅛	58
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81⅜	81¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	101	100¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94⅜
Con Gas 5s '57	101⅜	101
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	11	11
Con Gas 4½s '51	95½	96¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	105¾
Consum Pow un 5s '52	104½	104⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	66⅛	66
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	34½	34½
Du & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81⅜	81⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95	95
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	95⅜	95⅜
Den & Rio G cons 4s '36	41	41
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17¼	17⅛
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	24	24
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95½	96
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101	100½
Dodge Bros 6s '40	87½	87
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	103½	103¾
Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 B	104	104
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	74⅛	74⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27	26
Erie RR gen 5s '75	23¾	26
Fisk Rubber 6s '41	55	54½
Florsheim Shoe 7½s '42	17	17
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	67½	66½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	64	64
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	102⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	66¾	66¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	3
Goodrich 6s '45	53⅜	53¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78½	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¾	101⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104¾	104¼
Great Northern 4½s '73 D	52½	52
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	52	52
Great Northern 5s '36 A	69	68½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45¼	45
Har Riv Pe 4s '54	80⅛	80⅛
Houston Oil 5½s '40	55	55½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	49	49
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105
Il Central 4s '52	60	59⅜
Il Central rfg 4s '55	56½	56⅛
Il Central 4¾s '66	33⅛	34¾
Il Central 5½s '36	62½	62½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	41	40⅛
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	82	82
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	42	42
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	43¼	43¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8¼	8
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47¼	46½
Int Rap Trans 7s '32	54⅛	54⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62¼	62
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5⅛	5⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	39	39
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47½	47½
Int Paper 6s '55	16½	16
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	42⅛	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	33⅜	33½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35⅞	34½
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	81⅛	81⅛
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	45	45
Kan City P & L 4½s B	102	102
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58½	58½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	45⅞	45½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	89
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88¾	88¾
Kings Co El 4s '49	67¼	67¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90⅛	90⅛
Lake Shore & MS 4½s '97	77¼	77¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45	45
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	50	50
Lone Inc 6s '41	81⅛	81⅛
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84¼	84¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	93	93
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	34	33½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	61½	61½
Manhat Ry con 4s '50	22	21¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	87½	87½
Metro Water 5½s '50	68⅛	68
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80¾	80¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80	80
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	50	48
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	37	37
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	54	54
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	64	64
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15¼	14½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	27¼	27¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26	25½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26	26
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	25½	25½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	26	25¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14	13
Morris & So 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Namm Sons 6s '43	67	67
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	86¾	86
Nat Steel 5s	78	77½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107⅝	107½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	86	85⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	62	62½
N O T & M 5s B '54	25	25
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	74
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71	70
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44¼	44
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	44¼	43½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	49¾	47⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	56	56
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19	18½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	45½	43
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 Rct	40	39
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	111⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¼	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108½	108½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	62½	62
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	48	48
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	73½	73½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	44
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	49¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100½	100½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100⅜	100¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	65	64
Norf & W con 4s '96	94	92½
Norf & W div 4s '44	94⅛	94
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20⅛	20
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62½	62
Nor Pacific 4s A 2047	82	81⅞
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	62	62
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	76¾	76¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¼	81¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	30½	30
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108⅝	106¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	20	19½
Paramount-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 ct	20	20
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	23⅛	23⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	67½	67½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	81	81
Penn O & D RR II	85	85
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91½	91
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	93	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66⅛	66⅛
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	83¼	83¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80⅛	79¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	89
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	99⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Phillips ePt 5¼s '39	68⅛	68½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	86¾	86¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94⅛	94⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜
Pillsbury Flour Mills 5s '43	99	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57¼	56⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32½	32⅛
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	52	52
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96¾	95⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102¼	102¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72½	72½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¾	70¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84¼	84
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	72½	71⅜
Republic &S sf 5s '40	70⅞	70⅞
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	51	50
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	20	20
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22¼	22
Rio G & W col 4s '49	67¾	67¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12¼
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	10½	10⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	14	14
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	44	44
StP M&M con 4s s'33	95	95
StP M&M Pac	78	78
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100	99
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	65½	65½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	4¼	4¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74⅜	74⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¼	92⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '27	94¾	94¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65	64⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	99⅞	99⅞
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	104½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	80	78⅛
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51¾	51¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77⅛	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	47	47
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	47	47
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	47½	46½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26	26
Southern Ry con 5s '94	65	65
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98½	98½
Texas Corp 5s '44	89	88¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	88	88
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	51	49
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48	48
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43	43
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21	20⅜
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	30¼	30
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	59¾	59¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅛	98⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	85	85
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	80⅜	80⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85	85
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45¼	45
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	62½	62½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71	70
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28	27
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31	31
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	101	101
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91½	91½
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	101⅜	101¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	23⅞	23⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅜	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	58½	58½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60¼	60¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	32	30
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	61
Western Union 5s '51	56	56
Western Union col 5s '38	77	77
Western Union 6½s '36	82¾	82¾
Western Union 5s '60	55½	55
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	70	70
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	60¾	60¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	67	67
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102¾
Westchester Ltg 5s	106½	106½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	88	86
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	42½	42
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67⅝	67½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct26	Last Oct25
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.9	102.13	102.9
3½s '47	101.20	101.17	101.20	101.19
4th 4¼s '38	103.14	103.12	103.13	103.19
US 3s '55	98.10	98.4	98.4	98.4
US 3½s '49	97.29	97.24	97.28	97.20
US 3¼s '47	100.21	100.18	100.21	100.20
US 3¼s '56	102.14	102.11	102.13	102.9
US 4s '54	104	103.27	103.28	103.27
US 4¼s '52	107.4	107.1	107.1	107.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	16¾	16¾	
Akershus 5s '63	72⅛	72⅛	
Alpine Mon. Stl 7s '55	45	45	
Antioquia 7s D '45	94⅜	93⅜	
Antwerp 5s '58	83½	82	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45	45	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50¼	50	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51⅛	50	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50	49⅜	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49½	49½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50	50	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50¼	50	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	49½	49½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50¼	49½	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50	50	
Australia 4½s '56	71¾	71¼	
Australia 5s '55	78	77½	
Australia 5s '57	78¼	77⅜	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	48	47	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93½	93	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	44	44	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91⅜	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97	96⅜	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅛	100⅛	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¾	103¼	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¾	102¾	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41	41	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51¼	51¼	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51¼	50⅝	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	43	48	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48¾	48¾	
Bohvia (Rep) 7s '58	15⅛	15⅛	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5	5	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5½	5½	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16½	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18⅜	18⅛	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20½	
Bremen 7s '35	25½	25½	
Brisbane 6s '50	41	41	
Brisbane 5s '57	74	74	
Brisbane 5s '58	69	68	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	67½	67½	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26½	26	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	27	27	
Bulgaria 7s '67	41½	41½	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	20½	20	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	25½	25½	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	103	100	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89⅛	89⅜	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	101⅛	100¾	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9	9	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	9⅞	9⅞	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8	8	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	9	8½	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7⅞	7⅞	
Christiania (City) 6s '54	6¼	6¼	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	87	86	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	41	40½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32½	32½	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	32⅝	32½	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	72½	72½	
Costa Rict (Rep) 7s '51	74	74	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	27½	27½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	41¾	41¾	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	75⅜	74½	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	90¼	90	
Domin'c (Rep) 5½s '42	92¾	92¾	
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	54	54	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99⅝	99⅝	
Finland 5½s '58	100	100	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	64½	63	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67	64	
Finnish A 6½s '54	68	67½	
Frankfort 6½s '53	61¾	61⅝	
French (Rep) 7s '49	32⅞	32⅞	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116	116	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	121¼	120¾	
German 7s '49	49	48¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	69¼	69	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	53	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48¼	48	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48	48	
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	56	56	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	38	37½	
Germ Gov Ent 5½s '65	35⅝	35½	
Hamburg 6s '46	50½	49¾	
Hansa 6s '39 www	39	39	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	38	38	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	19¾	19¼	
Italy (King) 7s '51	86½	86⅛	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96	95⅜	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	49½	49¼	
Karstadt 6s '43	59⅞	59½	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	27½	27	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	14¼	14	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	46	46	
Mex 5s A	78¾	78¼	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	5	5	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	81	81	
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	14⅛	14⅛	
New South Wales 5s '57	16¼	16¼	
New South Wales 5s '58	75	74⅛	
New South Wales 6½s '47	75	75	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	33½	33½	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	105⅝	105	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	11	10½	
Norway (King) 6s '43	82¼	82¼	
Norway (King) 6s '52	88¼	88¼	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	87⅛	87	
Paulista Ry 7s '42	70¾	70¾	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	40¼	40¼	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5½	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	5¾	5¾	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	10½	10½	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	53	52½	
Prague (City) 7½s '52	59¼	59¼	
Prussia 6½s '51	95	95	
Prussia 6s '52	43⅛	42¾	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	43	43	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	87½	86¼	
Rhine Main 7s '50	97	97	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	56	56	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48⅛	48⅛	
Rhinelbe 7s '45	48⅛	48	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	42¼	42	
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	84	84	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	100	100	
Roumania 7s '59	86¼	86	
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	35⅜	35⅜	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60	60	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	55¾	55½	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	44	44	
Saxon State 7s '45	53	53	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	67½	67¼	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	17⅜	15¼	
Silesia Ele 6s '47	19	18	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	40	40	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	41½	41½	
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	105⅞	105¾	
Sydney 5½s '55	40¼	40¼	

BALKAN YOUTH QUITS OLD IDEAL OF NATIONALISM

Disillusionment Brings New Radical Views of Social Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—A new ideal is gradually gaining ground throughout the Balkans, threatening the partial eclipse of nationalism that has been the cause of intense struggles for two generations—it is that of social justice.

The people are demanding something more substantial than the nationalism that has broken all its promises and brought about profound disillusionment. They have seen how both conquerors and conquered, in the nationalistic struggle, have been bitterly disappointed. They have seen how Yugoslavia and Roumania attained outward successes exceeding their fondest dreams and liberated all their peoples and yet are poorly governed and enjoying less freedom than at any time for half a century. Millions of the inhabitants of both lands are in a rebellious mood. They have seen how bitter are those, such as the Bulgarians, who have lost both territory and population as a result of the nationalistic struggles.

So the people, in particular the younger generation, are demanding something more substantial and they are expressing their demands through Communism and Agrarianism. The first movement is growing throughout the Balkans. It is springing up in Bulgaria as corn in July, threatening to cover the land. It is a protest against the corruption and injustices covered by national flags.

In Yugoslavia it is filling the jails and in Roumania, among the mildest of all Europe's nations, it is advancing. Moreover, radical peasant parties are also gaining ground. Agrarian party combinations govern in Roumania and Bulgaria, while village parties are completely dominant in the new Yugoslavian provinces and a peasant group is steadily winning the allegiance of the masses in Serbia. Even in Albania a conspiracy was planned against the "nationalist" government, resulting in wholesale condemnations.

The masses in all these lands are undergoing a second awakening. They were aroused several decades ago to throw off "foreign yokes," but now they want to free themselves from the "yoke" of poverty, corruption and administrative injustice.

Of course these new ideals of a new generation have not yet dislodged nationalism from its citadels, but they are clearly pointing the way to the struggles of the future.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield
(990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "Cape Diamond Light," sketch.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips H. Lord.
10:15 Dutch Band.
10:30 Bridgeway Orchestra.
10:45 Republican news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bradford Male Quartet.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, Safety Soldiers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Talk.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Republican Radio League: address, Mr. Henry Ford.
8:45 New England Network Program.
9:00 NBC, Democratic National Committee: address, Mr. Jouett Shouse.
9:30 Andrew Jacobson's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, Democratic National Committee: address, Senator Bronson Cutting, New Mexico.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Piano recital, Leo Litwin.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Sears New England Days.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Paradise Islanders.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 "Reminiscences," Mr. Oliver Bennett.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell, songs.
10:45 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels — Hildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Sally and Bob."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking school.
4:00 NBC, "Thursday Special."
4:30 p. m.—Studio recital.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15-2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, American Museum of Natural History: "The Work of a Great Museum," Dr. George H. Sherwood, director.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: music appreciation.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Republican National Committee.
3:15 p. m.—Address, the Hon Alfred E. Smith, from Providence.
3:30 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Revival Campaign speaker.

Rise in Business Seen in Replies To Questionnaire

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 26—A strong belief that recovery is on the way has been evidenced by the answer to a questionnaire distributed by the trend of business committee of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

To the statement in the questionnaire, "that the return of confidence as evidenced by the recent increases in security prices indicated a definite movement toward recovery from business recession," 250 houses agreed without qualification, 28 agreed with qualification and 13 agreed by inference. Only 18 answers disagreed with the statement, the committee reported to the annual convention here. In commenting on the advance in the prices of commodities and securities, the committee declared that the upward movements have not represented inflation.

There has been no impairment of the gold value of the dollar. On July 6 for every $100 in circulation the United States had monetary gold amounting to $67.91. By the end of August the ratio of monetary gold stock to circulation not only had not declined, but had actually risen to $71.61 for each $100 of circulation.

The report stated there has been much misunderstanding of the need for the Glass-Steagall amendment to the Federal Reserve laws, permitting the Federal Reserve banks to hold government securities as partial collateral against Federal Reserve notes. The committee declared that this provision was not necessitated by a shortage of gold, but by a shortage of acceptances, which in turn was due to an absence of demand for this type of financing.

Prussia Awaits Hindenburg's Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Both sides indicate a desire for cooperation, but it is difficult to see how such an agreement can actually function, as Herr Braun will be in a position to introduce legislation directly opposing the policies of Herr von Papen's extraordinary state administration.

At the same time a grave question faces the von Papen Government in connection with constitutional reform to bring the entire Reich under a more pre-war type of administration. If reform is blocked in the Reichstag Herr von Papen had hoped to put it through with the aid of the Federal Council. But under the court's decision, Herr von Papen will not be permitted to appoint nor instruct Prussian representatives in the Federal Council. Two council members who were replaced by the Reich commissioner's appointees have been restored to their chairs.

Arrangement Temporary

Moreover, the federal court made it clear that government by the Reich's commissioners cannot be considered permanent. Despite the fact that the new appointments and measures remain unchanged, the question arises, What will happen when the emergency has passed, and if the former Administration takes steps to elect a state Prime Minister and restore the Landtag to operation? It is recalled in this connection that the deadlock in the Landtag was due largely to opposition of the National Socialists to the Social-Democratic régime.

But in the meantime the Fascists shifted to vigorous opposition of the von Papen Government. It is not impossible that this opposition will be sufficient to drive the Fascists into some form of coalition which will let the Prussian Government function in opposition to the Reich's Cabinet.

It is being pointed out that although the federal court refused to prescribe specific limits of the presidential dictatorial power under Article 48, this action nevertheless confines the President's scope within strict limits by other articles of the Constitution. This is interpreted as placing the present von Papen régime in a position where the proposed constitutional reform cannot be undertaken without full cognizance of the rights and preferences of individual states.

Boston Art Notes

Weavers

At the Society for Arts and Crafts on Park Street there is spread out upon tables and hung upon the walls an exhibition of work by members of the Guild of Textile Weavers. Such handicraft, persisting courageously in the machine age, cannot help attracting our interest and rousing our speculations as to its future.

That margin of difference between the object wrought by the human hand and that made by mechanical contrivance is noticeable to the eye as it is to the touch. The very exactness and consummate orderliness of the latter deprives it of the minute variations in surface and thickness, which are a quality of genuinely artistic objects. At some point, precision and meticulousness become tiresome, at some point the human eye longs for less strictness and more minute fallibilities. In justifying these exacting undertakings æsthetically, we find this the chief consideration. Socially, weaving is probably one of the most restful, the most gratifying of crafts, one that makes an excellent hobby as well as a profession.

Among the exhibits there are tapestries of quite complicated fabrication. Those by Miss Elsa Brockmann are particularly significant. The wools are dyed before they are spun, and the tones are chosen not only for their similarity to the subjects they portray, but for their adaptation to tapestry surfaces and wall decoration. In all Miss Brockmann's textiles one feels the inalienable character of the material and the medium.

Woven damasks display articles of utility for table use. The industrious weavers make these modest cloths the charms of which are patent only to the sensitive. Though some of the pieces are colored, we find the natural shades of linen the best.

Architects

At the Boston Architectural Club on Somerset Street, there may be seen water colors and drawings by members of the club.

These pictures represent diversion, the occupation of architects on a holiday. They are, many of them, aptly painted. Their subjects are of a relaxing kind; retreats in the country, at the seashore or in the mountains.

The thought occurs to us that the painters of the vanguard today try to get "architectural" qualities in their work; they aim at constructing forms and establishing relations in planes, etc. The architects, however, seem to be comfortably unaware of these theories when they go off on a painting ramble. D. A.

Foreign War Veterans Renew Bonus Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

the one hand will be the V. F. W. and the American Legion, both defending existing legislation and demanding full payment of the bonus. Supporting them on some points will be the disabled American veterans whose major concern is with preservation of service-connected disability allowances.

On the economy side the leadership will be in the hands of the National Economy League, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. With them will be several veterans and business men's groups who view with alarm the present trend of veterans' relief legislation and are planning a vigorous attempt to curtail its mounting costs.

Veterans' groups are not going to be satisfied only with defending existing benefits. The appeal of the V. F. W. indicated that the drive for pensions is on. It asked the President's support for widows' and orphans' pensions, a type of legislation which would run veteran relief costs up by hundreds of millions of dollars and saddle the Treasury with World War pensions for many years to come.

Pensions for widows and orphans, disability allowances for all ex-service men, and the bonus are new objectives for the veterans. Economy and maintenance of federal credit is the objective of their opponents. The issue will be joined first before a special bicameral committee named to study the whole field of veterans' legislation.

Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans' administration, is at work preparing a complete survey of the subject for the special committee.

U. S. GENERAL HONORS PANAMA

PANAMA CITY, Pan., Oct. 26 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commanding the United States Panama Canal garrison, yesterday declared Nov. 3—Panama's Independence Anniversary—a holiday for American troops in the zone. This is the first time the military commander has taken official notice of Panama's holiday. It resulted from spontaneous participation by the people of Panama in the observance of July 4.

'Floating Road' in African Bog

Unique Experiment Promises to Be Solution Of Difficulties in 'Dark Continent' Air Travel

A "FLOATING ROAD" is an experiment to be tried by Imperial Airways in the Sudan in Africa. The cotton bog soil in that country is a quagmire in the rainy season while huge cracks open up in the soil in the dry season making landings perilous all year round. At present Imperial uses flying boats landing on and taking off from the near-by Nile River.

At Malakal a wide road is to be built in the direction of the prevailing wind. The soil is to be pulverized and mixed with hot asphalt and laid down as a paste. When this has been rolled and sanded the hot Sudan sun should bake it hard and smooth. The runway is to be 1500 feet long and 240 feet wide. If the road is successful at Malakal other boggy air fields on the African route will be similarly treated.

More On Steam Airplanes

Steam power to drive automobiles and airplanes is an idea that will not down. Improvements in aviation are often passed over directly from automobile practice. Mr. Henry Ford is one of the latest to become interested in the possibilities of steam for aviation. At a recent interview by newspaper reporters he, curiously enough, leaped over the question of the automobile and mass production and expressed the belief that aviation is still a problem to be solved. "I believe," he said, "that steam engines will be adapted to aviation in the not distant future. The problem is one of weight, power and fuel—and simplicity of construction. It will be solved, but it may take 10 years to do it."

Weight and power in steam engines has been partially solved by the Henschel Works in Kassel, one of Germany's leading automotive factories. The company has been testing a steam-propelled car which in its outward appearance resembles any ordinary automobile. Its hood, however, is a little longer and wider. Under it is a miniature high pressure boiler capable of producing a pressure of 100 atmospheres. The four-cylinder engine is mounted directly over the rear axle. The car needs no gears, runs very smoothly and can develop a speed of 91 miles an hour.

It is "grip" upon the air that airplanes need instead of extremely fast revolving propeller blades. In order to achieve this, high speed aviation engines with gearing down devices and larger propeller blades have been resorted to. These introduce more noise, adding to the present pressing problem of reducing noise. The problem of noise in airplanes would seem to be solved by using steam engines, by the dropping of all gears and their resultant noises.

Water recovery has been worked out very well in the Henschel steam automobile. The likeness of the car to ordinary automobiles is heightened by a radiator, which is a condenser converting the exhaust steam back into water. By this device one filling of water can be used for 3000 miles.

At present gasoline is burned under the boiler of the Henschel automobile, but later a cheaper crude oil fuel is to be used. The fuel is ignited by electricity and within one minute the water reaches boiling point. The adaptation of crude-oil-burning steam engines to aviation may solve the perplexing problem of fuel weight. The "quick starting" feature of steam appears to have been well worked out in the Henschel car, according to reports from Berlin and should go over into aviation without further change.

Beer Looms Anew As Campaign Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

is now bent on pressing his candidacy to the uttermost. He will speak in the Indiana city Friday night and will make the customary statements and informal speeches both going and coming in stations along the route. This trip to the Midwest will come immediately before the visit to Newark and New York on Monday. While no definite decision has yet been made, still further trips and speeches by the President are expected.

Borah Denies Stating Hoover Would Get Vote

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 26 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho told the Associated Press today his vote for President Nov. 8 "will be determined as the issues develop."

"I have never at any time made any reference as to how I should vote," he said.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a series of speches in Idaho has discussed national and international affairs from an independent standpoint and has campaigned for the reëlection of his Republican colleague, Senator John Thomas.

Senator Borah's statement today was made in commenting on a news dispatch (not the Associated Press) quoting him as saying he would vote for President Hoover but would not stump for him.

AKRON AIRPORT GETS A-1-A RATING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 26—Akron Municipal Airport has become the first in Ohio to receive the A-1-A rating, the highest awarded by the United States Chamber of Commerce, Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, notified Airport Manager "Shorty" Fulton of the award. A certificate accompanied the notification. Only 18 other airports in the United States are so rated.

Day and night facilities, constantly available service, and first aid equipment, fire protection and complete lighting facilities are among the specifications necessary for an A-1-A rating.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-14, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOOKS

CAMPBELL'S WORD BOOK
(The "Five-Foot Shelf" of Words)
New Method—No Rules—$1.25 Postpaid
HICKOX SCHOOL
12 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF.—House on famous 17-mile drive near Carmel; 2 double, 1 single bedroom, large sleeping porch, 3 baths, servants' room and bath. Further details from C. A. T. CABANISS, M. F. C. Club, Del Monte, Calif.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

KEEP AND ENFORCE PROHIBITION
Metal auto plates, 4 for $1; window stickers, 4x10, 5 cents each; correspondence seals, 25 for 10 cents; lapel buttons, 20 for $1; tire covers, $1.50 each. SANDY'S, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

PRACTITIONERS' RECORDS

100 Sheets or Cards $1.00 post paid
FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST
PRACTITIONERS RECORD BOOK COMPANY
200 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ONLY 50c returnable deposit starts you selling Guaranteed Hosiery at big profits; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D", 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN to sell girls' dresses, boys' suits and creepers direct to mothers; commission basis. CHESTERLYN FROCKS, 110 S. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order two lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR desires to exchange services for desk space and telephone. Write Box L-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high-grade Christmas Cards to your friends and fellow employees, etc. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

CHRISTMAS CARDS SALES PEOPLE — Big money selling Deluxe 14-21 All Folder $1 assortments; brand new, exclusive designs; exquisite quality, unsurpassed values; big commissions; other money makers; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, Suite 404, 179 Lincoln, Boston.

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS Bridgeport Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT

THE ELIOT

offer

A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
At Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares

Dining Room
Excellent Food

HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

2 ROOM SUITES

Now available for immediate occupancy two 2-room furnished suites.
REASONABLE RENTALS
HOTEL MINERVA
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
Opp. Christian Science Church
Ask for MR. DEMETER

ALLSTON, MASS.—Heated 5 rooms, large sun porch, every convenience. Frigidaire, $55. 18 Park Vale Ave. Stadium 8047.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-3-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements. Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
114 FENWAY, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms, all outside, modern in every way. Rents reasonable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents reasonable. Apply to superintndent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston, LAFayette 7040.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Modern heated apartment, refrigeration, hot water, fireplace, janitor; beautiful grounds; near college; single home section. Appointment, Talbot 1988.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG business woman to share 2-room and kitchenette furnished apartment; reasonable rental; references exchanged. Apt. #303, Hotel Westover, 253 West 72nd St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON Kenmore 8187.

BOSTON, Jamaicaway, 252—Heated 4-room apartment in 2-family house, heated garage; American adults; open Sundays. Weekdays call High 1780, 8 to 5.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

WASHINGTON-GETTYSBURG AUTO TOUR $27.50—Start Oct. 31st, 7 days; Luray Caverns, Shenandoah Valley, Atlantic City. TURNER'S TOURS, 6 Monson St., Brockton, Mass. Telephone 5922.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.

239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
24 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities—chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

FARM PRODUCE

SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 9030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

HAIRDRESSERS

JEN-NESS BEAUTY SHOPPE, 495 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.—All branches of beauty culture; Wave 50c, Shampoo 40c. Col. 5906.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refined acquaintance and artistic taste, desirous of associating herself commercially with beautiful furniture and objets d'arts; all replies shall be held in strict confidence. E-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE annual meeting for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the bank on November 14th at 4:30 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4:30 P. M.
SUFFOLK COOPERATIVE BANK,
by Ernest A. Hale, Clerk,
44 Bromfield Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

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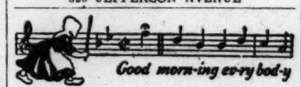

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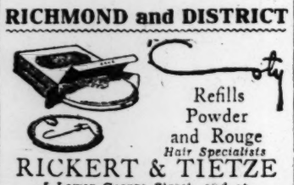

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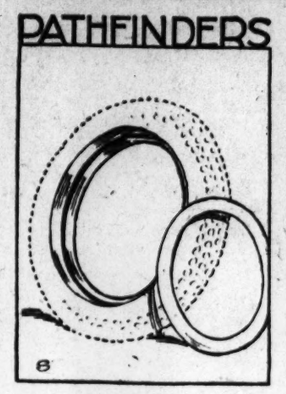

Robert William Thompson

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The earliest record of a rubber tire lies in a patent granted in England in 1845 to Robert William Thompson.

Nearly 50 years later, when the bicycle had come into popular use, John Boyd Dunlop of Belfast, Ireland, invented the pneumatic tire. Many improvements were necessary when the time arrived that motor vehicles required pneumatic tires. Michelin & Co. of France, incidentally, first applied a pneumatic tire to an automobile.

When one sees the enormous quantities of tires in use today, one cannot but be impressed with the progress from the crude elastic belt of canvas which was covered with a solution of rubber or gutta percha, that Thompson produced, to the beautiful pieces of workmanship being used today. Yet that crude production is substantially the same idea involved in the modern **rubber tire.**

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A correspondent from Atascadero, Calif., reading of the 10-cent bill mentioned in this column, reports one dated 1863, and also a three-cent bill of the same year?

The new newspaper library branch of the British Museum at Hendon has 14 miles of newspaper files of all countries and periods?

Officials in many communities are now requesting aid recipients to surrender licenses to drive automobiles?

The 100,000 soda fountains in the United States have food sales amounting to more than $600,000,000?

Brevities

Detroit News: Fairy story: "Once upon a time a family moved, and its furniture, when piled into the van, looked very costly and attractive."

Arkansas Gazette: "Man has perfected practically every kind of a labor-saving gadget except a handy way of shouldering a tax burden.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Precedent is an excellent guide if you are not very sure.

Rime-O-Grams No. 47

Biblical Places

Published: Sept. 28

ANSWERS

1.

From an eminence lofty
A law-giver scanned
A region of beauty,
The fair promised land.
(Mount Pisgah)

2.

Across these vast reaches
They wended their way;
Protected by night,
And directed by day.
(The Wilderness)

3.

On an island remote
A prophet sojourned,
While visions celestial
His pure eye discerned
(Patmos)

4.

This city one night
Was open to danger,
For its gate was borne off
On the back of a stranger.
(Gaza)

5.

A strong eastern wind
Blew over its waters,
And safely across
Went sons and the daughters.
(Red Sea)

WINNERS

Mrs. Helen M. Snyder, Lowell, Mass.
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Mrs. N. A. May, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
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Mrs. Ivy Kerswell, St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Minnie L. Goldsman, Boston.
M. J. Harding, Atascadero, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret T. Jones, Lee, England.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Overton, Tulsa, Okla.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
A. P. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.

[Note—Mt. Nebo has been ruled correct for No. 1. The names of some contributors giving this answer, however, have been inadvertently omitted.]

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHAT is done for effect, is seen to be done for effect;
What is done for love, is felt to be done for love.

—EMERSON

Hymnal Notes

No. 172

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CELIA LAIGHTON THAXTER (1836-94) was the daughter of a New England public man who, wearying of political life, retired to the Isles of Shoals, off the short coast of New Hampshire, where he lived as keeper of the light on White Island. Here the young girl learned to know the ocean, the sea birds, winds and tides, and the light, on whose faithful tending so much depended.

She won a large circle of friends by the poems that reflect her life there. Famous writers and artists loved to visit her on the rocky Appledore that was her home after her marriage to Mr. Thaxter. Her garden here was so beautiful that artists often came to paint it.

The poem used here as a hymn was named "My Lighthouse," and was printed with several others in 1890 as a Christmas card or booklet by Prang, with illustrations painted by Mrs. Thaxter, one of them the lighthouse which had long lighted the shore of New Hampshire.

The card was found in a neglected book in a Cambridge home, and was offered at once to the Hymnal. The poem is not included in any of Mrs. Thaxter's collected works, and special permission to use it as a hymn was given by her son, Professor Thaxter, formerly of Harvard University. The words have a fine vigor and sweep and their use here perpetuates a noble parable from the human life of our time.

The music is by Sir Robert P. Stewart of Dublin (1825 to 1894), who was an organist of wide repute, a professor in Dublin University, and incidentally an authority on bagpipes. The name of the tune is, of course, derived from the word Eucharist.

The Children's Corner

Always Flowers Somewhere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE winds and the rains had been busy for two days and two nights, and wet leaves were strewn everywhere. No swan boats were on the lake of Boston's Public Garden, but the two swans, Neck and Crop, were. They cruised slowly about, leading the aloof though interesting life of prominent swans. Roger P. Scroggins, the old squirrel of Boston Common, stopped in his walk to pick up some leaves.

"Soaking wet," he murmured and let them flutter from his hand. Having found out that the leaves

Mr. Scroggins Bowed and Swept His High Hat in a Gallant Gesture.

were very wet, he shuffled in them less busily than he had done when he first set out from home. He crossed the grass to the edge of the lake and hailed Neck and Crop.

"When do you leave?" he asked.

"Not for—" said Neck.

"Two days," said Crop. They always divide their words evenly. It's a custom with them and their friends don't mind because they have become used to that way of talking.

Scroggins gazed at the dark waters of the lake.

"Looks chilly!" he said.

Neck thrust his neck deep into the water, followed by Crop. They pulled the necks back.

"Not so very chilly—" said Neck.

"When you're used to it," said Crop.

Scroggins looked out at the trees. "Most of the leaves are off," he said.

"You can see—" said Neck.

"The sky better," said Crop.

Scroggins chuckled and twirled his small cane. "That's right," he said, and, bidding goodby to the swans, he strolled further. He stopped and looked at a flower bed, that is, at what once had been a flower bed. Not a flower. The old squirrel stood for several minutes looking at the bare reddish soil and thought of all the flowers that had grown there not many weeks ago. He took off his hat and walked along, holding it in his hand. He passed flower bed after flower bed, bare and looking as though someone had patted the soil of it smoothly to be sure that no flower had been left. Then, as he turned a corner and was thinking how many days would pass before the flowers were in these beds again, he ran plump into one bed that was just full of flowers.

"Whoa!" said Scroggins to himself. His eyes shone. "Wrong again," he said.

A yellow flower leaned toward him. "Put your ear close," it said. Scroggins did. "We know what you were thinking—that all of the flowers have gone." Scroggins gasped in astonishment that a flower should know what he had been thinking.

"Don't gasp again," said the yellow flower. "It makes it hard to understand me, if you gasp."

"Yes," said Scroggins, "but who are you and your friends, and what are you doing here?"

"Oh, we don't mind a little cold and wet," said the yellow flower in a very confidential tone. "We're chrysanthemums and late asters. We can stay out in the ground until later than almost any other flowers."

Scroggins bowed and swept his high hat in a gallant gesture, clear to the ground. "I'm delighted that you not only can but do. I was beginning to feel rather sorry for myself, and especially for Mrs. Scroggins. She loves flowers so."

The yellow flower laughed, a very low kind of laugh. "Oh, does she. Then you must bring her out to see us."

So much did this suggestion appeal to Mr. Scroggins that he rushed off to his home in Ulmus Americana and told Mrs. Scroggins, and she put on her bonnet and hurried back with him. The yellow flower and all the others were delighted to see her and she and her husband had a lovely visit.

"It just goes to show," said Mrs. S. on the way home, "that there are always flowers somewhere."

Lighter Vein

Works

Two ministers were driving in a cab to the station, and were in some anxiety lest they should miss their train. One of them pulled out his watch and discovered it had stopped.

"How annoying!" he exclaimed. "And I always put such faith in that watch!"

"In a case like this," answered the other, "good works would evidently have answered the purpose better."—*Christian Advocate.*

Flattened

Geordie and his pal went out for a day's fishing at Newbiggin. At his first throw Geordie pulled out a good-sized flounder, but threw it back again.

"Whaat did ye dee that for?" asked his pal.

"Aa divn't waant one that's been stramped on," said Geordie.—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Aha!

A little boy had taken his mother's powder puff and was in the act of powdering his face when his small sister, aged 5, snatched it from him.

"You musn't do that," she exclaimed, "only ladies use powder. Gentlemen wash theirselves."—*Boston Transcript.*

Simplicity

Voice Over Telephone: "Hello! Hello! This is Judge Babington Peterson McFeatherson the Third. Will you please tell my son, Cravenwood Rutherford McFeatherson the Fourth, that I would like to speak to him?"

Frosh: "Hey, Mac, your dad wants to speak to you."—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

Not a Sailor

Rastus, on his first ocean trip, was desirous of getting off the boat.

"Say, Rastus," said a friend, "it's easy to see you're a landlubber all right."

"You're right, boy," murmured Rastus. "And I'se just finding out how much I really lubs it!"—*St. John Globe.*

Passing Show

"Ah! Yo-Yo!"

Caught Short

Booking Clerk (at small village station): "You'll have to change twice before you get to York."

Villager (unused to traveling): "Goodness me! And I've only brought the clothes I be standing up in!"—*Pearson's.*

Only His Wife

Friend: "I suppose you find your wife can live on your income all right?"

Newlywed: "Oh, yes; but it's up to me now to make another one for myself."—*Pearson's.*

A Hint

Fred: "Your heart is like glass. No one can make any impression on it."

Freda: "Someone might—if he tried with a diamond!"—*Hummel.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

A WOMAN was waiting to be served in a baker's shop in a small country town in Scotland. As the goods for which she had come were not ready, she stood aside and watched the various customers being courteously served by the owner of the shop and his assistant. Presently, her attention was drawn to a tramp who had entered and was awaiting his turn to be served.

The proprietor saw him and immediately began to fill a paper bag with the delicious, freshly made merchandise, which was lying exposed for sale on the counter. The tramp took the bag, murmured thanks, and went out.

The curiosity of the observer was aroused, and when the shop was empty, she asked the owner how he knew what the man wanted and why no payment had been made for the goods received. The proprietor explained that many years before, he and his wife had decided that no one who ever came into the shop and asked for food should be refused, and he therefore gave freely to any tramp who came in.

The observer gave silent praise to the Giver of all good for this further proof of the brotherhood of man.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"But when you dig beneath the surface, there are many differences" (Mrs. D. G.)—Yes, a happier construction for the second clause would be, "you find many differences." The reader has a right to suppose that it is not only because one digs that there are differences.

Law, saw, Jehovah (F. B. E., who says there is need for a caution against the pronunciation of these words as *lawr, sawr, Jehover*)—Here we have specimens of the "down east" dialect, the dialect which takes the *r* off "chair" and puts it on "sofa." (We recall an early assignment when we first arrived in New England. It was to tell something to a Mrs. "Shore." After a vain hunt it was discovered that the person who had asked the favor had said, as best she could, "Mrs. Shaw.")

The *-awr* and *-er* habit can be broken with a little self-discipline—practicing the words without the *r* sound. The dialect today is seldom betrayed in formal public reading.

"Everybody . . . was rather glad" (M. H. M., who asks if "were glad" would not improve the construction)—Hardly. "Everybody" is singular and takes a singular verb. "Rather" is used to indicate that the cup of gladness was only partly full.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 59

Islands

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts **twenty.** What is your score?

1.

A poet beloved
Sojourned on these islands,
A half-world away
From his braw Scottish highlands.

2.

The first key will aid you
To pick up the trail
And ride to the mainland
Entirely by rail.

3.

Named after King Philip,
By Uncle Sam bought—
For a cool twenty million
He purchased the lot.

4.

A "lily" grew here
Who was later a "star";
A queen of the stage
In lands near and far.

5.

In these faraway isles
There may not be conies,
But here were first raised
Diminutive ponies.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 59."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Tariffs in the Contest

THE tariff has become an increasingly important issue in the American presidential campaign. Democrats are arguing in favor of "reciprocal" tariffs. These mean having different schedules of duties for different countries selling to the United States according to their willingness or otherwise to negotiate treaties allowing better facilities for import of American goods. Republicans are holding to the present system of the same tariff for all comers.

President Hoover has used very weighty language in inveighing against reciprocal tariffs. Such a system would expose the United States to charges of favoritism. Reciprocity, an excellent word in itself, in reality means bargaining, and this involves discrimination against a third party. It would involve the country in endless wrangling with particular countries. Even after a treaty had been negotiated, it would have to run the gantlet in Congress.

The world has had experience of the way that treaties can emerge after such an ordeal! That a treaty dealing with such a controversial subject as the tariff would encounter more than ordinary difficulties is patent from the upheavals in Congress over the periodical revision of the existing general tariff. To these, under the system of reciprocity, there would be added all manner of minor disturbances in connection with changes in tariff making with all the different countries. And how frequently such schedules might need attention is illustrated in President Hoover's instruction to the Tariff Commission to investigate the need of further protection for certain industries in view of foreign currency depreciation.

The President's arguments for tariff uniformity have been reënforced by Great Britain's experience. The Ottawa Conference met to negotiate reciprocity tariff treaties among the Empire nations. For weeks the delegates wrestled with the problem of getting as much as possible for their countries and giving as little as possible. Looking back at the parley, the well-informed Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press says:

> From the moment the microphones were turned off and the opening session was closed, the conference descended from the clouds of imperial sentiment to the rock of hard, selfish bargaining. . . . One of the unfortunate legacies of the conference is the bitterness and ill-will created between the British and Canadian delegates.

In all likelihood the "bitterness and ill-will," which must be viewed through the spectacles reserved for family disputations, will wear off as time goes on. But what a risk was taken! And what a risk is being taken in the Ottawa decision to regulate future changes by means of an inter-Imperial Tariff Board!

President Hoover's position is not due to any neglect of the claims of foreign trade. That he is not insensitive to these claims is surely apparent from his long and successful tenure of the Secretaryship of Commerce. He is bending his energies to the task of making the coming world parley a success by agreeing to discuss the future of world trade and to find reasonable solutions on the basis of "live and let live." He has promised to put silver high on the agenda with the view of promoting world action on a matter affecting western miners. He is sympathetic with any plan that will win more trade in return for a revision of war debts. True, he has not agreed to discuss the tariff. That is still held to be purely an American concern. But the ban will surely not apply to general tariff policy, though here it must be admitted that the American people, perhaps unfortunately, still regard the tariff as a strictly American concern.

As Ambassador Andrew W. Mellon told a British audience last week,

> America has no desire to place undue restrictions on the scope of the conference, and in excluding from the discussion tariff rates and other matters over which Congress alone has final jurisdiction, we are merely giving warning in advance against raising hopes which cannot possibly be realized.

Reciprocity in tariff matters is thus not as simple as it seems to be under the Roosevelt formula. It may yet be necessary for the United States to follow the British example and bargain her way back into markets which are being progressively walled in. But the American people should first realize the difficulties that Governor Roosevelt ignores and President Hoover stresses.

When the Sea Dog Barks

AFTER a struggle unparalleled among peacetime encounters, Britain's indomitable sea dog has pulled out of the iron collar of modern naval lingo to achieve a great victory in defense of a barnacle-backed tradition. After an engagement that fairly rocked the keels of England's first line of defense, the White Ensign waves triumphantly over the terms, "port" and "starboard."

During the transitional era in which the monkey wrench came to supersede the marlinespike as a symbol of seamanship within the Empire's mighty armada, old-time tars failed to read the handwriting on the wall. It is not surprising, therefore, that the navy was caught completely aback when authors of modern nautical terms clewed up their topsails and fired a gun to windward.

"Away with such terms as 'port' and 'starboard'" urged the meddlesome but well-meaning exponents of the monkey-wrench era. The navy answered the bold challenge too late. In a raking fire of post-war efficiency, the time-honored terms went by the board. "Turn the wheel left!" "Turn the wheel right!" were the strange-sounding commands of the brass hats to which sentimental salts of the berth deck responded with sad and slow "Aye, aye, sirs!"

Only a storm of protest from the ranks and retired seamen ashore has succeeded in proving that "left" and "right" are confusing when substituted for "port" and "starboard," their respective seagoing counterparts. A sailor doesn't salute with his starboard hand. But he may fire a broadside with his starboard guns.

With the new year, the Royal Navy will turn over a new leaf, or rather turn back to an old one. For a period of six months, steering orders will be given, "Wheel to starboard" or "Wheel to port"; after that, the command will be simply, "port" or "starboard."

Even though subjected to landlubberly interference for a number of years, the British tar should be thankful that the landsman added no more humiliation than to have him "turn the wheel left" or "furn the wheel right," which, incidentally, the American Navy today translates in terms of so many degrees "left" or "right rudder." For in order to bring steering directions into greater uniformity with land practice, the monkey-wrench admiralty might have gone so far inland as to adopt the rural ox-cart pilot's terms of "gee" and "haw" for helmsmen in the Royal Navy.

Marianne Looks Up—and Out

DAWN tips the Eiffel Tower with a rosy tint while the Paris beneath still peers through shadow. Likewise, to the high places of French officialdom have come the earlier signs of the approach of economic daylight.

M. Albert Dalimier, French Minister of Labor, brightened that corner of the world called Toulouse the other day when he told an audience there that unemployed persons in France now number only 256,000. Last March 375,000 were without work. Moreover, M. Dalimier reported that activity in some key industries was noticeable for the first time in two years, and that returns from the turnover tax and figures on transportation showed improvement.

All of which is good news—for Frenchmen first, but also for the citizens of other countries who are now aware that prosperity is no respecter of nationalities. But news quite as good was contained in that part of M. Dalimier's address which had less to do with figures. France, said the French Minister of Labor, cannot remedy her difficulties alone:

> We are linked and bound with every other people. No country can live alone. We must seek common recovery and common safety. If we are to win, it depends on the agreement, on the energy and on the disinterestedness of all sane peoples who seek the victory of wisdom over folly. It depends on mutual understanding and mutual effort.

Without hearing the speaker, one can feel an emphasis on the words common and mutual. They are keys to the solution of problems not only peculiar to France but vexing the entire civilized world.

Some may be pleasantly surprised to hear statements of such broad application from French lips. But such surprise must result, of course, from a fragmentary acquaintance with the French outlook. True, there are isolationists in France, as there are in the United States and Japan and many other countries. But isolationists do not constitute these countries, though they sometimes seem to by virtue of the noise they make.

Certainly to hear of France's gains in business has been encouraging to many. But to hear a voice raised clearly to sound the keynote of common need and mutual endeavor has been even more heartening.

Gains on the Financial Front

IT IS quite evident that the "battle of Château-Thierry," as President Hoover described the war against the danger to the nation's financial structure, has not only been won, but is now history. The Federal Reserve Bulletin for October gives fresh details of the routing of the enemy. On all fronts the position has improved—in fresh gold acquisitions, in an increase in loans and investments by the member banks, and in the constant enlargement of the banks' excess reserves with the Federal Reserve System.

Two indexes which have been watched with some anxiety for signs of this carry-through of financial improvement are registering in equally satisfactory fashion. One is the amount of money "in circulation"; the other, the number of bank failures.

Nobody, of course, knows how much money is stowed away under mattresses and in sugar bowls. An estimate is made on the basis of the money that should normally be required in the financing of purchases. Clearly, with the downswing in business and with the fall of prices, much less should be required now than in 1929.

Money "in circulation" as of August 31, 1929, amounted to $4,777,000,000. The figure ran true to expectations by diminishing progressively in 1930, until the autumn, when it suddenly turned up, and continued to rise in 1931 and 1932. On July 31, this year, the total was stated at $5,726,000,000. Thus the Federal Reserve authorities infer that of the money "in circulation" the sum in hoard was more than $1,000,000,000 as of that date. But within the last ten weeks the figure has declined so far that the System estimates that $250,000,000—a quarter of the total hoarded—has come out of hiding.

Hoarding is the outward sign of a loss of confidence in banks. But only in part. In an undeterminable part it must also be a substitute for banks in those areas which have been deprived of banking facilities by closures and suspensions. On both counts it is natural, therefore, that the decline in hoarding should have been accompanied, perhaps caused, by a reduction in bank failures.

In September, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin, sixty-five banks closed their doors and twelve reopened them—the best record, save for two occasions, of any month during the last two years. From January to August the totals gave average monthly rates of 130 and 26.

President Hoover's statement has certainly been well fortified by succeeding statistics.

Franco-Soviet Rapprochement

SINCE the Herriot Government came into power last spring there have been several slight but unmistakable signs that Franco-Soviet relations, which for many years have been cool to the point of frigidity, are on the mend. Visits of French parliamentarians to Moscow have become more frequent; a substantial long-term contract for the sale of Soviet oil to France is calculated to cement the economic relations of the two countries; the signature of the Franco-Soviet nonaggression and neutrality pact, which was initialed in August, 1931, but advanced no farther at that time, now seems a probability of the near future.

A Franco-Soviet commercial treaty is likely to follow the conclusion of the nonaggression-neutrality pact, and after such a treaty is signed France will probably follow the example of England, Germany and other European countries and extend some measure of state guaranty to French manufacturers who are selling goods on long-term contracts to the Soviet Union. This procedure might be facilitated if the Soviet Government were to mortgage part of the future receipts of its oil sales as security for French credits.

The changing French attitude has been accompanied by a similar shift on the part of France's allies, Poland and Roumania. Poland has signed and will probably soon ratify a nonaggression neutrality pact with the Soviet Union. Roumania, after holding out long in the hope of obtaining from the Soviet Government a formal renunciation of Bessarabia, now seems, under Franco-Polish pressure, to incline toward an acceptance of such a pact without mention of Bessarabia.

One reason for the French tendency to relax an earlier attitude of uncompromising hostility toward the Soviet régime is undoubtedly to be found in Berlin. A close understanding between technically advanced Germany and the Soviet Union, strong in man power and natural resources, has always been something of a bugaboo for French statesmen, and it is natural that France should endeavor to detach the Soviet Union from a German orientation in foreign policy.

Whether this attempt will succeed remains to be seen. Soviet foreign policy is eminently cold-blooded and realistic. It plays no sentimental favorites among foreign nations, all of which, from the Soviet standpoint, are equally tainted with "capitalism" and "imperialism." The Soviet Union will be glad to accept what France apparently has to offer: increased security on its western frontier and possible commercial credits.

The Soviet Government, however, will not lightly throw away its tradition of at least relative friendship with Germany, except in the improbable contingency that Germany itself should begin to steer an anti-Soviet course. There is no likelihood of the resumption of the pre-war Russo-French alliance. What does seem to be happening is a relaxation of the post-war Russo-French hostility. The process is still in an early stage, but it may lead to important regroupings in European politics if it continues.

Where Women Campaigners Fail

WOMEN this year are proving their ability to take the stump for their candidates, but in one political speaking art they have shown themselves no match for some of their brother campaigners. They show comparatively little talent as adjective-slingers.

Searing criticism of their opponents' oratory has, for the most part, been noticeably lacking from their talks. What feminine voice has been heard to pronounce the broad statements of the other side "glittering generalities" and "meaningless mouthings," or to characterize the opponents' diplomatic arguments as "fiddle-faddling," "pure hokum," "buncombe," or "weasel-worded half-truths," to pick a few choice phrases of the male campaigners? Has any feminine pen brought forth such a solemn charge against the other side as that made by men in one camp who deplored the program of their opponents as "a stupendous mistake," and who thundered against their position on a certain issue as one of "abysmal hypocrisy"?

Women in general seem to prefer to dwell on the merits of their own side rather than to draw fire from the other. Is it due to woman's instinctive politeness?

Probably. One veteran suffragist active in this campaign said that she refrained from attacking her opponents for policy's sake. Women, she found, are too likely to sympathize with the person under attack, siding with the one they think misunderstood.

Whatever the reason, women's failure to contribute campaign adjectives will hardly be taken as a loss. While a battle of uncomplimentary epithets may be fun from the masculine point of view, it cannot be denied that it involves a great expenditure of paper, ink and rhetoric. In a period when economy is being urged, women's tendency to bring about a reduction of competitive verbiage may prove a distinct service.

Editorial Notes

There are 17,500,000 horses and mules in the United States and the prices for them have turned upward, the Federal Department of Agriculture reported recently, so perhaps the coming of a Horseless Age has been forecast too soon.

The Federal Government has taken a definite stand against the pirating of the copyrighted song. Relieved of this source of irritation, the writers of popular songs should be able to do really big things now with Mendelssohn and Chopin.

Campaign managers are watching eagerly for big swings in these preëlection days, but the candidate wants to know whether the big swing is to or at him before he indulges in any riotous rejoicing

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Gambling on Guzzling—Will Michigan Declare for Nullification?

NOT since the brave days just before the stock market went to smash in 1929 has it seemed so easy to make an unearned dollar, or a few thousand of them, as it would appear to be now, if some of the mail that comes to my desk is to be regarded as trustworthy. Here, for example, comes a letter from an office in Washington with a beautiful letterhead showing the Capitol in one corner and "a model brewery" in the other corner. It promises "a 100 per cent advance in the price of shares" in the corporation, and apparently the writer thinks that people desiring to invest are like bootleggers, blackmailers, and other corruptionists who do not like to be paid by check, for he asks that I pop a five- or ten-dollar bill in the inclosed envelope and send it along. Wise enough not to describe this enterprise as an investment, but he calls it "a gamble."

The promoters point out that before this dreadful prohibition went into effect, "to refer to a brewer was almost SYNONYMOUS with speaking of a MULTI-MILLIONAIRE." As I recall it, to speak of the brewer's best customers was not to imply any such synonym. The ethics of these promoters are fairly indicated by this line in their circular: "The man who depends upon working with his hands for a salary never gets very far in this world's goods." And so they urge those who receive their engaging circular to go into their gamble with the assurance that "beer will be legalized in the near future." An engaging picture at the side of the circular shows floods of dollars descending from the model brewery and falling in a shower of gold upon a bridal couple, an attractive bungalow, and youths engaged in fly fishing, golf, or speed boating, the lines of activity which presumably will replace, when beer comes in, the ignoble and practical proposition of working for a salary.

Another concern, less picturesque in its proposition, honors me with a postal card urging that I "prepare for reëntry into the $8,000,000,000 brewery industry." Stock may be had at $2 a share, and the brewery is to be located in Washington. But it appears from a communication addressed to the press, issued by a gentleman who is described as being a director of the "Beer-for-Prosperity" campaign, that not merely must stock be sold, breweries opened, and the little matter of legalization attended to, but that an ignorant people, particularly benighted, and ill-informed among its young folk, has got to be taught to drink beer all over again.

"Millions of people," he says, "do not know what good wholesome beer is like. A new market of consumers must be created." And so he appeals to the newspapers, broadcasting corporations, and the like, to get ready for such an advertising campaign as the world has never yet witnessed, to the end that nobody may longer be so narrow-minded and so ill-informed as to drink water.

It is certainly a brilliant outlook for the speculative investor or the gambler, to quote the very frank gentleman who approached me. But it is just as well to remember that money never poured into the pockets of one class without being drawn from those of many. Millions promised for the gamblers will have to come from the pockets of the drinkers and will be denied to the families of those who are going to support the saloon. It would seem like a pretty good time for wives and mothers, as well as for those people who think that honest work is a surer passport to prosperity than the most promising gamble, to express their opinion at the polls.

* * *

The managers of the anti-prohibition campaign in Michigan seem to be equally destitute of knowledge of the methods of the Government under the Constitution, and of a sense of humor. They are submitting to the voters of the State at the November election a so-called referendum on the liquor question, which, if their proposition is successful, would stamp the State as officially committed to nullification of the Constitution. They do not ask for an expression of opinion on the Eighteenth Amendment. They do not demand that it should be repealed or modified by constitutional methods. They calmly propose that their state Legislature shall be given the right to establish a "liquor control commission" which shall exercise complete control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within the State, provide for retail sales, and collect an excise tax.

If they know that the Constitution of the United States prohibits any such traffic they give no indication of this knowledge. And that they lack a sense of humor seems to be indicated by the fact that they are circulating copies of this proclamation for the nullification of the Constitution printed in red, white and blue in order to stamp upon it a particularly patriotic quality. While it is perfectly obvious that even the success of such a referendum would still leave the State without power to establish its liquor board in opposition to the authority of the United States, the very suggestion shows the extent of the indifference of the advocates of the restoration of liquor to the fundamental law of the United States.

Like other states possessing large city populations, Michigan doubtless has a very considerable body of voters desirous of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. But even voters of this class ought to see the grave and manifest impropriety of the adoption of a referendum proposition which rejects constitutional methods of amendment, and declares for bald nullification of the Constitution.

Books of Current Interest

Taylorism—An Achievement and a Task

Industrial Management in This Machine Age, by Francis A. Westbrook. New York: Crowell. $3.50.

ONE of the greatest contributors to American advancement was Frederick Winslow Taylor, who first conceived and developed the idea of scientific management in industry. Fifty years ago he was a foreman employed by a steel corporation. In this capacity he came into contact with the relations between labor and ownership based upon the "drive-and-fight" method. Employers sought only to get the maximum work out of their "hands" for the minimum of pay. In their turn workers gave the least they could. Ethically the system was wrong. But its wrongness did not occupy all Taylor's thinking, as it occupied that of the great humanitarians of the nineteenth century. What most impressed him was the lack of intelligence back of it, its wastefulness.

Taylor set out to end such conditions, and the result was scientific management, now focused educationally through the Taylor Society and many institutes in foreign lands from Geneva to Tokyo, and practiced throughout American industry. This book tells the story of the ramifications of the new technical science, which has now, of course, leaped over employer-employee relations into cost accounting, sales organization, research for new processes and products, production control, plant layout, office management and many other spheres of industrial activity. Mr. Westbrook has a theme that may be dry as dust or interesting, according to the manner of the telling. By using the illustration instead of the theoretical method of presentation, thereby demonstrating a comprehensive knowledge of his subject on the practical side, he makes it decidedly interesting.

The layman will turn to the chapters that deal with the personal element in industry. What has happened under the new system? The answer is all round us. Taylorism has succeeded in bettering industrial relations from those obtaining when the founder was a steel works foreman. Instead of a permeating resentment, there is coöperation. At first labor objected to scientific management, as, indeed, did employers; but, where it was tied up to Taylor's original tenets, the objections soon melted into enthusiastic support. For the root of the new industrial method in its application to industrial relations is that the more or better you produce the more you may have. In other words, there is a correlation between production and wages that formerly did not operate.

Taylorism, not the Five-Year Plan, is the legitimate ancestor of economic planning. In both immediacy and importance, the first object of planning lies in combating unemployment. "There is probably no single social phenomenon that has a more destructive effect upon the mental attitude and morals of its victims than that which causes people to be thrown out of employment," says an employer, quoted here. Therefore it is the enemy of Taylorism. Many followers of the former foreman are making the first assault upon the problem. At the International Chamber of Commerce meeting at Washington last year, some two hundred American concerns reported that they had established means for regularizing employment as a regular part of their operations. Since then the Rochester plan and the Teagle plan have been adopted, while the Swope plan is being discussed widely.

The first Taylor-ites were coöperators within an industry. The new Taylor-ites are interindustrial coördinators in carrying out the prime object of the Taylor Society, namely, "To inspire in labor, manager, and employer a constant adherence to the highest ethical conception of individual and collective responsibility."

H. B. E.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Financial Fire Fighting

IN THE spring the prophets of gloom said: "There are only three chances in five that the United States will get through the summer without a universal financial conflagration."

The monetary woods were as dry as tinder, the air was hot and arid, strong winds were blowing and sparks and brands were flying from the fires of hundreds of bank failures. It was touch and go whether the local fires could be put out before, under the prevailing conditions, they would suddenly explode into a financial forest conflagration, the like of which the Republic had not seen since 1837, when every bank outside of New England suspended.

In Washington there was a fire department planned to fight money and credit fires. It had thirty-two branch stations throughout the country. All night long, night after night, following a day of failure-fighting, men stood guard at telephone and telegraph offices waiting for alarms. They came, came time and again. Many a night the tired fire fighters were aroused from their beds and called to the central station at Pennsylvania Avenue and Eighteenth Street, N. W., to listen to some such report as this:

"The First National Bank of . . . . . will not be able to open its doors tomorrow morning unless it receives a loan of $1,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If it suspends all the banks in the State will go down."

Immediately orders were flashed by wire and telephone to examiners and regional officers to procure and examine the wounded bank's collateral, check its condition as known to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, have funds ready at the nearest Federal Reserve Bank and airplanes in readiness if necessary.

"Ask the directors of the bank to be at their table at 5:30 tomorrow morning," instructed the chairman. "That will be 7:30 here. Gentlemen, will you kindly meet here again at that hour."

Four hours later the weary directors were back in their board room. Simultaneously the worried and haggard directors of the trembling bank out in the short grass country were assembling in the long shadows of a cold highland morning.

Swiftly the Reconstruction Finance Corporation directors disposed of obstacle after obstacle and met detail after detail. By 9:30 the job was done and the million dollars was on the way.

"Call up Mr. Smith at . . . . . and tell him to ask the neighbors to come in and help themselves," a clerk was, perhaps, facetiously told.

At 9 o'clock a radiant group of bank officers gave cordial greetings to a dust-covered queue of ranchmen and merchants entering the First National Bank of . . . .

"If I'd only known this I wouldn't have druv all night across the alkali flats to git here," said the head of the queue.

That fire was out.

In June and the first part of July the alarms were coming in so fast that it seemed at headquarters that no human power could prevent all-embracing ruin of the greatest economic structure the world has ever known. The critical peak was reached when a great bank in Chicago began to burn in June, and sparks fell on the roofs of its neighbors. A deluge of money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation saved it. Since then the alarms have been less and less frequent. The remaining fires are under control or segregated. Repayment money is coming in faster than rescue money is going out. The crisis is over.—*Magazine of Wall Street.*

But We Can Say It

LET those who are so fond of asserting that democracy has failed in America bear in mind that a democracy is the only form of government on earth that permits its citizens to assert that it has failed. It is not strange that Italians are never heard to say that Mussolini has failed, and that Russians are not heard charging that the iron rule of Stalin is a failure. They are not permitted to say so. If the Italian or the Russ should follow the free and easy way of the American critic, they would speedily face a firing squad or begin a long trek to arctic Siberia. The very fact that any American born of woman can say that American democracy is a failure is pretty convincing proof that it is not a failure. At least it has not failed to preserve the constitutional privilege of free speech.—*Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City),